The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.---NO. 15.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Committees on Contest Preparing for their Work.

THE CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMITTEES.

Preliminary Preparations for Next Tuesday.

THE TIME FOR THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1873.

TROUBLE IN ORGANIZING COMMITTEES.

Both Houses adjourned yesterday, but many of the members remained over to attend the organization of the various contested election committees. They all organized with the exception of the De Lacy Committee from Luzerne. In this Committee there were three members from Allegheny, viz: Baltantine, Sample and Ramsey; four of the Committee were from Philadelphia. The three members from Allegheny together with Henry of Cambria and Latta of Westmoreland refused to orgnize unless they got the Secretaryship of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committees are as follows:

Reynolds vs. Quigley—Charles Porter, Philadelphia, Chairman.

Faunce vs. Ash—Levi Frizer, Chester, Chairman.

Waddell vs. Koons—Adam Albright, Philadelphia, Chairman.

Phillips vs. Kissner—John Lamon, Philadelphia, Chairman.

Williams vs. DeLacy—John T. Mitchell, Tioga, Chairman.

The Secretaries are mostly short-hand reporters, unknown to your readers.

Senator Graham started for home last night.

PREPARING FOR THE INAUGURATION.

Active preparations are in progress for the inauguration of Governor Hartranft.

THE DAY FOR THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

As there seems to be some misunderstanding as to when the election for United States Senator will take place, it may be well to state that each House votes separately at the third hour of January at three o'clock, P. M., if the Legislature shall have organized before the second Tuesday." On the following day at twelve o'clock, at the two Houses sitting in Joint Convention, and the Journals of the two Houses are then read and certificates signed.

Nominations must be made two days prior, and communicated to each House.

The Repeal of the Usury Laws to be Attempted this Session.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

A Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the State Government.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1873.

FREE TRADE IN MONEY.

The question of the repeal of the usury laws of the State will be brought before the Legislature early this session, with some prospect of success. The tendency of the times is all that way and we are bound to come to it sooner or later. The law on the subject is as obsolete and little regarded as some of the old colonial statutes; those against profanity and traveling on Sunday, for instance. Some bank charters have already been presented, and others are ready to be offered, exempting particular banks from the operations of the law, and authorizing them to trade in money as freely as the farmer does in corn or wheat, or the merchant in calico or broad cloth. But this is not the way to meet the question as to the exemption of certain institutions from the law while applying it to others, and the people of the State generally, is manifestly unjust. Let the whole system be wiped out. Of coursethere will be the usual cry of demagogues against it, as well as the opposition of those people whose ideas are those of generations past. The former can well be disregarded, and the latter met by arguments and facts. It would be a good plan to refer the subject in the Legislature to a special Committee of able members not afraid to meet the question, and let them investigate and report how absolutely the law is a dead letter, how it embarrasses legitimate business operations and prevents capital from seeking investment, and to what extent it keeps up the rates of interest, by declaring four-fifths of the transactions in lending money illegal and subjecting the parties to penalties. It would be interesting in this connection to get the evidence of the cashiers of the banking institutions of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other cities, showing what proportion of their loans are made on the basis of the legal rate of interest. Such an exhibit has been obtainep in some of the States, and has proved an effective argument for the opponents of usury laws, with those who discard theories and want solid facts. There is danger also that the States around us, especially Ohio and New York, will repeal their usury laws this winter, and thus attract capital from our own State to where it will find a free market.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was laid before the Legislature yesterday. During the year ending November 30, 1872, they paid off of the public debt, $2,476,326, leaving the total debt at the date specified, $27,476,326, but the assets in the Sinking Fund and the balance in the State Treasury reduce this to the comparatively (for such a State as Pennsylvania) insignificant sum of $16,521,039.03. This can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of a million and a half of dollars. The average annual payments during the last six years have been over one million eight hundred thousand dollars. These figures are not new, but they will bear repetition as showing the financial progress of our State. It is not so very long time since we had a debt of over forty millions, and Sidney Smith hurled his taunt of repudiation at Pennsylvania.

It is made the duty of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to report annually what increase or modification of the revenue laws of the State may be made with safety. In this report just made, the Commissioners state that under existing laws sufficient revenues may be expected during the current year to meet the expenses of government and pay the interest and continue the gradual extinction of the State debt, on the supposition that the appropriations at this session will not differ materially from those of the past few years. The Commissioners believe a moderate and gradual reduction of taxes might be safely made. But, they add, it must be borne in mind that the Constitutional Convention will cost four or five hundred thousand dollars, and should the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in cases now pending therein, involving the right to collect from corporations taxes on gross receipts, on tonnage, and on loans be finally made against the State, the revenues of the Commonwealth will be thereby greatly impaired. In view of these considerations, the Commissioners suggest caution and moderation in the reduction of taxation, until the action of the Supreme Court at Washington, in the cases referred to, can be known. Should the discussion be in favor of the State, very considerable reductions, it is recommended, can and ought to be made.

The report is signed by Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer.

During the fiscal year ending on the 30th of November last, the receipts into the State Treasury from the sources of revenue above referred to, as being in litigation, were as follows:

Tax on gross receipts	$467,531 79
Tax on tonnage	502,875 34
Tax on loans	492,407 28

or over one million four hundred thousand dollars of the revenues of the State. If these sources of revenue should be lost, the recommendation of the Governor adopted to relieve manufacturing industries of the taxation, and the Constitutional Convention should add half a million to the expenses of the State, the balance sheet for the present fiscal year will hardly be as cheering as it was for the last.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM THE STATE TREASURY.

In the Governor's message the aggregate receipts into the State Treasury, and payments thereupon for the fiscal year are alone given, but I have obtained through the courtesy of Auditor General Allen, the amount of statement showing the prices of revenue and the object of expenditure.

Receipts in State Treasury for the Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1872.

1. Lands	$45,724 73
2. Auction commissions	28,273 53
3. Auction duties	19,430 45
4. Tax on bank dividends	3,048 85
5. Tax on bank stock	265,053 17
6. Tax on corporation stocks	1,308,025 25
7. Tax on personal property	561,316 12
8. Tax on loans	492,407 28
9. Tax on net earnings or income	348,048 80
10. Tax on gross receipts	457,331 19
11. Tax on enrolment of laws	30,080 00
12. Tax on logs	900 00
13. Tax on tonnage	502,875 34
14. Tax on coal	299,354 24
15. Commutation of tonnage tax	360,000 00
16. Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c.	119,380 32
17. Tax on certain offices	20,770 56
18. Collateral inheritance tax	354,819 96
19. Tavern licenses	346,116 70
20. Retailers' licenses	424,941 83
21. Theatre, circus, &c., licenses	3,020 45
22. Billiard room, bowling saloon and ten pin alley licenses	7,064 59
23. Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	42,316 81
24. Peddlers' licenses	2,679 61
25. Brokers' licenses	5,325 75
26. Patent medicine licenses	1,112 00
27. Distillery and brewery licenses	5,821 45
28. Millers' licenses	641 16
29. Foreign insurance companies	351,396 08
30. Premiums on charters	101,884 71
31. Pamphlet laws	510 20
32. Escheats	6,858 59
33. Dividends on bridge stocks	240 00
34. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bond No. 17, redeemed	100,000 00
35. Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
36. Refunded cash	4,938 05
37. Fees of the public offices	5,801 00
38. Sales of public property	19,343 76
39. Agricultural college land script	410,200 50
40. Cases of conscience	880 00
41. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds	87,500 00
42. Accrued interest	4,204 31
	$7,148,637 45
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1871	1,476,808 59
	$8,625,446 04

Payments Out of State Treasury for Fiscal Year Ending Nov. 30, 1872.

1. Expenses of the Government	$ 956,211 66
2. Military expenses, ordinary	7,201 00
3. Military expenses, act of April 16, 1862	706 24
4. Military expenses, act of April 22, 1863	12,137 08
5. Military expenses, act of March 2, 1872	265 34
6. Military expenses, act of March 28, 1872	103 30
7. Military expenses, act of April 4, 1872	1,261 00
8. Military expenses, act of April 5, 1872	450 23
9. Pensions and Gratuities	54,831 11
10. Charitable institutions	441,527 10
11. Soldiers' Orphans Schools	471,986 41
12. Common Schools	667,191 00
13. Penn'a State Ag'l Society	2,000 00
14. Amendments to the Constitution	10,900 96
15. Commr's of Sinking Fund, viz: Loans &c., re-deemed	$2,476,288 50
Other payments	34,884 37
	2,511,172 87
16. Interest on Loans	1,706,022 50
17. Damages and old claims	13,670 23
18. Harbor Master, Philadelphia	1,874 99
19. Port Warden, Philadelphia	2,500 00
20. Inspectors of coal mines	24,775 03
21. State Library	6,550 00
22. Public Buildings and Grounds	29,636 64
23. Houses of Refuge	71,990 00
24. Penitentiaries	58,324 30
25. Escheats	7,459 34
26. Lunatic Asylums	8,332 12
27. Special commissioners	2,619 57
28. Commissions to adjust claims in border counties	7,945 19
29. Mercantile Appraisers	1,784 79
30. Luzerne County Riots	538 04
31. Board of Public Charities	5,943 18
32. Revenue Commissioners	1,800 00
33. Centennial Committee	6,325 51
34. County Surveyors	1,969 00
35. Miscellaneous	45,074 64
Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1872	1,482,445 61
	$8,625,446 04

Compared with the receipts into the State Treasury for the previous fiscal year, the above shows a small increase in the receipts from taxes on corporation stocks, personal property, coal, tonnage, gross receipts, collateral inheritance, foreign insurance companies, tavern licenses, and some other items. There is a slight falling off in the the receipts from taxes on lands, auction duties, bank stock, on loans, and retailers' licenses. In expenses of government there is a falling off for the fiscal year over the previous one of about seventy thousand dollars, and an increase in the appropriations for charitable institutions and common schools, to which no objection can be made—otherwise there is little difference in the receipts or expenditures of the two years.

ARCTIC.

WASHINGTON, PA.

A COLLEGE RANSACKED.

A Little Sensation at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Considerable excitement was created here today by the action of the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, who took possession of the Academy for the time and searched it through.

The cause of their action is the old troubls about the Colleges. The people generally were very much excited and for a time it was feared that there would be an open rupture, but calmer counsels prevailed, and peace was preserved. There has been nothing here for a long time that has created such an excitement.

P.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Weather at ten o'clock cloudy; thermometer 16; growing colder slowly, snow falls occasionally.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—From Vicksburg, down, John R. Maude, R. B. Lee; up, Dexter. Clear and cold. River rising.

MEMPHIS, January 17.—Clear and cold; river rising. Arrived—Dardanelle, Arkansas river. Departed—Lady Lee, St. Louis; Mary Miller, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—River fifteen feet and stationary. Departed—Andes, Wheeling; Belle Vernon, Nashville and Collier and barges, St. Louis. Cloudy and cold.

NASHVILLE, January 17.—River falling slowly, 4½ feet on the Harpeth Shoals. Weather cold and cloudy. Letters from Mill Spring report a heavy rise in the Upper Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, Mary E. Poe, Cairo; Seminole, Arkansas. Departed—Mollie Moore, Pittsburgh; Commonwealth, Cincinnati. Clear and cold.

CAIRO, January 17.—Arrived—Minneola, Cincinnati, 5 A. M., Louisville, Cincinnati, 2 P. M. Departed—Minneola, New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Louisville, New Orleans, 3 P. M. River fallen 7 inches; clear and cold; mercury 13.

EVANSVILLE, January 17.—Cloudy and very cold; mercury 14 to 15. River risen 3 inches, and covered with sharp thin ice, in danger of closing again. Port list down—Evansville, 9 P. M.; Morning Star, 11:30; Tarascon, 5:30 P. M.; Parker, 7. Up—Quickstep, 11 P. M.; Fayette, 10 A. M.; J. S. Phillips and barges, 11; tow boat and barges, 4 P. M. Business active. The City of Alton is fully loaded and leaves to-night.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—Risen 6 inches and rising; 7 feet 11 inches in the canal; 5 feet 11 inches in the chute. Weather cloudy, cold with slight rain at intervals; mercury ranged from 14 to 17 and growing colder to-night. Considerable new ice was made, which with the shore ice, is floating down. The harbor is filled with ice, but not sufficient to interfere with navigation. Arrived H. S. Turner and Bismarck, New Orleans; E. H. Durfee, St. Louis; Wm. Cowan, Memphis; Tom Dodsworth, and Charley McDonald, Pittsburgh. Departed—Jno. Kilgour, H. S. Turner and Arlington, Cincinnati; E. H. Durfee, Tom Dodsworth and Charley McDonald, Pittsburgh. Steamers are delayed in getting through the canal owing to a number of coal boats going through. Mollie Ebert, New Orleans; R. W. S. Killinger, Red River, and the Potomac, for Memphis, have gone in and expect to get through tonight.

HAVRE DE GRACE, January 17.—The ice has broken up in the Susquehanna. No damage is apprehended.

EASTON, January 17.—The Lehigh river is rising rapidly. The ice has not yet started. The river has also risen at Catasauqua and Mauch Chunk, where the rise will reach eighteen inches. There is no damage yet. The Susquehanna has risen at Chickies.

GORGE AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—The river began to rise quite rapidly this morning. At about half past two in the afternoon the ice, gorged above the bridge piers, broke with a tremendous bang, and rushed down with irresistible force and great velocity. River men say no such an amount of ice ever before ran down the Mississippi at the same length of time. The river is now bankful of ice, and is moving with great rapidity on a six feet rise. With the exception of sinking the tow boat Wild Duck at the lower levee, no damages are reported so far. From a dispatch received it is supposed the ice in the Missouri river has been broken as high up as Kansas City and on the Mississippi as far up as Louisiana, Mo.

RIVERS RISING EVERYWHERE.

NEW YORK, January 17.—A despatch from Reading, Pa., says the Schuylkill is slowly rising; a small bridge carried away, but the greatest danger is now over. At Trenton, N. J., the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad is overflowed and trains are detained. The Delaware had fallen 5 feet at noon; at Harrisburgh, the Susquenna is still ice bound, though the water is rising at Magnolia. Gunpowder river is is rising high, and the water is reported high at Bush, Gunpowder and Black Rivers, Maryland, but the bridges on the track of the Baltimore Railroad are in no danger. The flood at Wimington, Del., prevents the Delaware Railroad trains from crossing, and much damage is apprehended.

BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

HUDSON, N. Y., January 17.—The bridge over the Stockhart creek on the Hudson River Railroad, was carried away by the floating ice this afternoon. All upward bound trains have been stopped here. It will require some time to reconstruct the bridge. Trains for the west are being run via. Chatham.

—A. J. Pentest, a malatto, who was convicted of the murder of his wife in Chicago some months ago, and sentenced to be hanged, but who secured a new trial, and a change of venue to Will county, was tried yesterday at Joliet, and was a second time found guilty and the sentence of death fixed by the jury.

The Constitutional Convention.

THE SUPREME COURT AND JUDGES OF OTHER COURTS.

Board of Prison Inspectors, and Court of Pardons.

WHO OPPOSE THE SECTION RELATING TO ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16, 1873.

LOCAL OPTION FOR INDIANA COUNTY.

The following were presented:

By Mr. Mann: A petition from the people of Indiana county asking for the insertion of a "local option" clause.

THE PRINTING BUNGLE.

General Lilly, of Manch Chunk, presented a resolution directing the Committee on Printing to provide that the State Printer furnish copies of all reports of Committees the day following their presentation.

General Lilly said that he had learned that all the printing was to be done at Harrisburg, which would cause much unnecessary delay. The report of the Committee on Legislation, which was presented yesterday, should have been ready to-day, but, instead of that, the Speaker had learned that the manuscript had been sent to Harrisburg, and per consequence the Convention would lose time in waiting for the printed copies.

Gen. Lilly's resolution passed.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS IN THE STATE.

By Mr. Woodward: *Resolved*, That the Auditor-General be requested to report without more delay, to the resolution of inquiry adopted on the 27th of November last, in respect of the private corporations doing business in Pennsylvania.

ONE LUCRATIVE OFFICE AT A TIME.

By Mr. Bear: That no person shall be eligible to hold more than one lucrative office at the same time; nor to hold any lucrative office in this State while holding a lucrative office under the United States.

LANDS FOR PUBLIC USE.

By Mr. Ross: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Railroads and Canals be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution "that the original allowance of 6 per cent. to the patentees of land, under the preceding grant, shall not be deemed or taken as a payment of the damages of any landowner of land appropriated for public use."

ELECTION OFFICERS EXEMPT FROM JURY DUTY.

By Mr. Barclay: That the Committee on Elections be requested to inquire into the expediency of amending the Constitution that it shall be a prerogative that no person shall be elected or appointed to serve as an election officer, and who shall do so freely and without compensation, shall be exempted from serving as a juror during the year following the year of his service.

THE SUPREME COURT.

By Linn Bartholomew: *Resolved*, That the Committee upon the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of reporting a section to Article 5th of the Constitution, in substance as follows:

The Supreme Court shall consist of fifteen Judges, to be elected by the qualified electors of the Commonwealth in the following manner, viz: The State shall be divided into seven judicial districts, to embrace, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants. Each district shall elect two Judges, to hold office for fifteen years, except the district composed of the city of Philadelphia, in which there shall be three Judges elected; that each elector shall be entitled to vote for one Judge.

That eight judges shall constitute a quorum; that they shall be held at Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Erie, Williamsport, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Nisi Prius courts, to be presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court to be for that purpose assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; that the terms of said Nisi Prius courts shall be fixed by the Legislature, and said courts shall have jurisdiction in the district where the same shall be holden of all matters involving the title to lands, and of all contracts and trespasses where five hundred dollars and upwards are involved; that this section of the Constitution shall go into force and effect at the next general election, and the officers after the adoption of this Constitution or amendments proposed by this Convention.

IMPEACHMENT.

By Mr. Newlin: *Resolved*, That the following article be inserted: "Upon information by the Attorney General, or upon complaint of any citizen on oath, to the Supreme Court, of malfeasance in office by any city or county officer, said Court shall proceed without delay to hear and determine the same, and if a majority of the Judges shall be of the opinion that the charge is sustained, they shall forthwith remove such officer. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall have like jurisdiction in the case of all township, borough and Ward officers. The vacancies thereby created shall be filled in the same manner provided by law in the case of vacancies occurring by death or resignation.

RELATING TO JUDGES.

By S. A. Reynolds, of Lancaster: *Resolved*, That the Judges of the several Courts of this Commonwealth shall hold their offices for the term of 25 years, and thereafter be ineligible.

Provided, That all Judges shall be retired at 75 years of age, and shall, after their term of office has expired, or been relinquished, be entitled to receive a pension equal to two-thirds of their annual salary, but no pension shall be paid to any Judge unless he shall have served for at least fifteen consecutive years.

THE STATE PRINTING.

By Mr. Curry: That the Legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the State, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the State, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder; no member of the Legislature, or other State officer, shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

By Mr. MacConnell: There shall be a Board of Inspectors of penitentiaries, jails, houses of refuge, houses of correction, and other prisons in the State, and Harrisburg lunatic asylums or infirmaries whatsoever in the State, which Board shall consist of three persons, who shall be elected by the local voters of the State. At the first general election after the ratification of this amendment, three Inspectors shall be elected, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; except as aforesaid, the term of office of said Inspectors shall be three years, and it shall begin on the first Monday of January next after their election. The Legislature shall fix salaries.

COUNCIL OF PARDONS.

The persons composing said Board shall, with the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, compose a Council of Pardons, with power to grant pardons and reprieves, to modify sentences in all criminal cases, and to change any sentence of death to imprisonment for life, or for a term of years; the majority of said Board shall be a quorum, but no pardon or modification, or change of sentejce shall be granted, unless at least four of said members concur therein. In every capital case, wherein application is made for a pardon, the Council shall order the sentence not to be executed until the application shall be heard and determined by said council; provided that no pardon shall be granted before sentence, and provided further, that no pardons, reprieve or change or modification shall be granted except by said Council and in manner aforesaid.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF ELECTION DAY.

The proposed new sections reported from the Committee on Suffrage, etc., providing for holding the State Election upon the day of the Presidential and Congressional election in November, and fixing the third Friday of March as the day for the Spring elections throughout the State, having been adopted in Committee of the Whole, now came up on the second reading. After considerable discussion and various amendments, which were defeated, the section, as adopted in Committee of the Whole, was passed.

The second section then came up, when an amendment was offered by M. H. Stanton, and was agreed to, making the day of holding the election for municipal, borough and township officers the third Tuesday of February.

John Price Wetherill offered an amendment providing that the section shall not apply to cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over. Agreed to.

The following was offered by J. Alex. Simpson: "Provided, That cities may, when authorized by law, change the time for holding the election for municipal officers by a vote of the people at the next general election."

Mr. John Price Wetherill argued in favor of the proviso, and urged the immense cost to the city which would result from holding both spring and fall elections, as one of his reasons therefor.

Mr. John H. Campbell said that all politicians, all men who have been connected with election frauds, and political tricksters generally were against it, and these were the only men who actually opposed it.

The people of Philadelphia wanted fair elections, and hence they wanted the election days divided so that they might relieve themselves of the oppression of political rings.

A motion made by Mr. Hay, of Pittsburgh, to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the section was defeated.

Mr. Newlin moved the postponement of the subject. This was ruled out of order.

The order of the day was then called for by a number of the Philadelphia members, but the hour of two o'clock having arrived, the President announced the Convention adjourned until Friday noon.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

THE BONAPARTE CIRCULAR.

PARIS, January 17.—M. Decissey, Minister of War, has written a letter to Marshal McMahon prohibiting the circulation of the Bonapartes' addresses in the barracks, among the French troops, and urging severe punishment to persons found distributing such papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STATEMENT OF CLEARINGS.

LONDON, January 17.—The return of paid clearings at the Clearing House yesterday aggregated $2,250,000 pounds—the highest sum on record for a single day.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Government Buildings in Pittsburgh.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Harper's Ferry Sale to be Enforced.

WASHINGTON AFRAID OF THE SMALL-POX.

The Scramble for Vienna Exposition Commissionerships.

THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS TO ADMIT THE PUBLIC.

Military Officer's Views on Army Re-organization.

NOTES OF INTEREST CONCERNING INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 17, 1872.

PITTSBURGH GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

General Negley made an argument to-day before the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in favor of the bill making an appropriation for a site for new public buildings in Pittsburgh for the Government. The Chairman of this Committee seemed prejudiced against the appropriation, and said he thought the amount too large and that Pittsburgh should provide a site.

General Negley will continue to press the matter.

He, also with Dr. Woodworth, supervising surgeon of the marine hospital called in the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House of Representatives, and argued in favor of an appropriation for a new marine hospital at Pittsburgh.

HARPER'S FERRY.

The Government appears to have been unfortunate in its sale of the famous arsenal and grounds at Harper's Ferry. The purchasers are endeavoring to secure the passage of an act relieving them from payment of the balance due. According to an adverse report made by the House Military Committee, it appears that the arsenal site and building were sold into seven judicial districts, to embrace, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants. Each district shall elect two Judges, to hold office for fifteen years, except the district composed of the city of Philadelphia, in which there shall be three Judges elected; that each elector shall be entitled to vote for one Judge.

That eight judges shall constitute a quorum; that they shall be held at Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Erie, Williamsport, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Nisi Prius courts, to be presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court to be for that purpose assigned from time to time by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; that the terms of said Nisi Prius courts shall be fixed by the Legislature, and said courts shall have jurisdiction in the district where the same shall be holden of all matters involving the title to lands, and of all contracts and trespasses where five hundred dollars and upwards are involved; that this section of the Constitution shall go into force and effect at the next general election, and the officers after the adoption of this Constitution or amendments proposed by this Convention.

IMPEACHMENT.

By Mr. Newlin: *Resolved*, That the following article be inserted: "Upon information by the Attorney General, or upon complaint of any citizen on oath, to the Supreme Court, of malfeasance in office by any city or county officer, said Court shall proceed without delay to hear and determine the same, and if a majority of the Judges shall be of the opinion that the charge is sustained, they shall forthwith remove such officer. The several Courts of Common Pleas shall have like jurisdiction in the case of all township, borough and Ward officers. The vacancies thereby created shall be filled in the same manner provided by law in the case of vacancies occurring by death or resignation.

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By Mr. MacConnell: There shall be a Board of Inspectors of penitentiaries, jails, houses of refuge, houses of correction, and other prisons in the State, and Harrisburg lunatic asylums or infirmaries whatsoever in the State, which Board shall consist of three persons, who shall be elected by the local voters of the State. At the first general election after the ratification of this amendment, three Inspectors shall be elected, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; except as aforesaid, the term of office of said Inspectors shall be three years, and it shall begin on the first Monday of January next after their election. The Legislature shall fix salaries.

COUNCIL OF PARDONS.

The persons composing said Board shall, with the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General, compose a Council of Pardons, with power to grant pardons and reprieves, to modify sentences in all criminal cases, and to change any sentence of death to imprisonment for life, or for a term of years; the majority of said Board shall be a quorum, but no pardon or modification, or change of sentejce shall be granted, unless at least four of said members concur therein. In every capital case, wherein application is made for a pardon, the Council shall order the sentence not to be executed until the application shall be heard and determined by said council; provided that no pardon shall be granted before sentence, and provided further, that no pardons, reprieve or change or modification shall be granted except by said Council and in manner aforesaid.

THE PROPOSED CHANGE OF ELECTION DAY.

The proposed new sections reported from the Committee on Suffrage, etc., providing for holding the State Election upon the day of the Presidential and Congressional election in November, and fixing the third Friday of March as the day for the Spring elections throughout the State, having been adopted in Committee of the Whole, now came up on the second reading. After considerable discussion and various amendments, which were defeated, the section, as adopted in Committee of the Whole, was passed.

The second section then came up, when an amendment was offered by M. H. Stanton, and was agreed to, making the day of holding the election for municipal, borough and township officers the third Tuesday of February.

John Price Wetherill offered an amendment providing that the section shall not apply to cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over. Agreed to.

The following was offered by J. Alex. Simpson: "Provided, That cities may, when authorized by law, change the time for holding the election for municipal officers by a vote of the people at the next general election."

Mr. John Price Wetherill argued in favor of the proviso, and urged the immense cost to the city which would result from holding both spring and fall elections, as one of his reasons therefor.

Mr. John H. Campbell said that all politicians, all men who have been connected with election frauds, and political tricksters generally were against it, and these were the only men who actually opposed it.

The people of Philadelphia wanted fair elections, and hence they wanted the election days divided so that they might relieve themselves of the oppression of political rings.

A motion made by Mr. Hay, of Pittsburgh, to indefinitely postpone the consideration of the section was defeated.

Mr. Newlin moved the postponement of the subject. This was ruled out of order.

The order of the day was then called for by a number of the Philadelphia members, but the hour of two o'clock having arrived, the President announced the Convention adjourned until Friday noon.

THE OLD WORLD.

FRANCE.

THE BONAPARTE CIRCULAR.

PARIS, January 17.—M. Decissey, Minister of War, has written a letter to Marshal McMahon prohibiting the circulation of the Bonapartes' addresses in the barracks, among the French troops, and urging severe punishment to persons found distributing such papers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STATEMENT OF CLEARINGS.

LONDON, January 17.—The return of paid clearings at the Clearing House yesterday aggregated $2,250,000 pounds—the highest sum on record for a single day.

organization of the staff officers, under the bill. Their opinions for and against the passage of the bill are equally proportioned. The Committee will submit a report upon the subject, but it is not expected the bill will become a law this session.

TO ATTEND GOV. HARTRANFT'S INAUGURATION.

Senator Scott and other prominent Pennsylvanians now here will attend the inauguration of Governor Hartranft at Harrisburg next Tuesday.

NEW NAVAL VESSELS.

The Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee says the bill for ten additional naval vessels is sure to pass Congress at this session. The Secretary of the Navy wants three to be built of iron.

DISAPPOINTMENT.

The defeat of the Indian Territorial Oklahama bill in the House yesterday is a sad disappointment to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company as well as to a St. Louis delegation presenting uguing its passage.

OUTSTANDING BONDS.

There is about $1,000,000 of bonds yet to come in under the call made by Secretary Boutwell when the $2,000,000 of new loan bonds were taken by the syndicate. The delay in receiving them is caused by the misunderstanding of the law by bondholders and even some National banks which continue to buy the bonds and pay the interest on them in face of the fact that the interest closed in December. DIAMOND.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1873.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation was resumed to-day at noon.

Hon. Mr. Perry of Chicinnati, counsel for the Government took his seat with the committee. The investigation was then resumed.

Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell said he had received from the Government Commissioners in which the Wyoming coal contract is discussed, and the names given of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Company from its organization to the present time.

The examination of Mr. Durant was then resumed. The witness said it was his intention to ascertain how much Credit Mobiliar stock Ames held, by a suit which he commenced against Ames. All the stock held by Ames drew dividends. Witness did not call to mind any member of Congress employed as counsel by the Credit Mobilier. He, himself, employed Jenckes in the suit in Rhode Island; but did not know whether Jenckes was a member of Congress at that time or not. General Butler came with Alley at the stock-holders' meeting in October, 1868; also representing Oakes Ames in the preparation of the tripartite agreement. In answer to question, said he did not know whether any members of Congress were stockholders in the Credit Mobilier, the witness answered there were, and that the books would show those among whom the dividends were distributed. In regard to the checks given by Harlan, the witness said he gave the money as a personal friend. Harlan's checks were drawn on some New York bank but witness did not know what one, as he kept several bank accounts. The money was to aid in the State election, as he wanted to have Senator Harlan re-elected. "I did not tell him the motive of my contribution. I had large interests in Iowa, and they were rather crowding me; by which mean I had some pretty heavy contracts pending in the county boards to the payment of which some of the candidates for the Legislature were opposed. I was satisfied that Harlan should win."

Witness was interrogated at length as to the payment of the general expenses of the company by him for which he gave vouchers. Some of the money was paid to counsel. J. B. Stewart, of Washington, got one hundred thousand dollars, and Alexander Hay seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars. They were employed in making the arrangements for the Union Pacific Railroad Company with the Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad Company and settling the disputed matters. They were not authorized to use one dollar to influence legislation, directly or indirectly. Witness gave the money to Stewart and Hay to pay over to Pearson, who was personally interested in the Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad, and they gave witness vouchers or receipts. He presumed that Stewart and Hay could explain better than he could.

During the examination the witness said Ames asked him about the items of accounts; witness said to Ames, "what do you want with accounts? they have been examined by the Board previously appointed, and passed upon officially and paid." Ames replied, "I want to see whether any money has been paid members of Congress. Witness asked, "why do you want to know whether any money has been paid to members of Congress," to which Ames replied, "I want them to pay it back if they do not go straight."

By Mr. Swann—What did he mean by not going straight?

Witness said he did not know. The matter was jocularly made.

The Chairman asked witness whether he had any knowledge, information, or belief, that the two checks sent to Senator Harlan were embraced in one of the accounts of the organization, to which the witness replied that the matter was never brought before, and never inspected by the Committee. It was known by them that he had given these checks and he was asked a question concerning them and replied that it was his own private matter. He accounted for all moneys expended through his by rendering vouchers, receipts or affidavits therefor. The witness was closely interrogated as to the expenditure of money by Stewart and Hay, and said he did not believe one dollar was spent to influence or secure legislation.

Mr. Sheiabarger—Did they satisfy you that all their expenditures were legitimate?

Ans.—I thought so, but I have been credulous sometimes.

Mr. Swann—Did they present such papers or vouchers to show that the money was legitimately expended, and not to influence legislation?

Answer—I was satisfied at that time that the expenditures were legitimate.

In further examination the witness said the Credit Mobilier gave Oakes Ames a contract for building 20⅞ miles of road at a cost to the railroad company of between two and three millions of dollars more than the actual cost of that portion of the road which had already been built, paid for and accepted by the Government.

The chairman asked, was it not a fact that the difference between the cost of the construction of the road and the amount for which it was let under the Oakes and Ames contract, constituted assets out of which dividends were declared to the stockholders of the Credit Mobelier.

Answer—I presume so.

Mr. Hoar. If that money had not been thus divided would it not have been the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company? So the trustees took the property the Union Pacific Railroad had on hand and divided it among the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier.

Witness said that such was the effect. Witness said the contract could not be made with Ames to build the road without giving him the benefit of the portion of the road already constructed and paid for by the railroad company. The stockholders of both the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier were the same with but a few exceptions. These exceptions represented not more than $4,000 or $5,000 of the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Hoar.—Suppose the road was built economically and without unusual haste, and the capital stock had been subscribed for, and paid in cash, would not the amount of the Government loan of $27,000,000 of the capital stock of $37,000,000 amounting to $64,000,000 have been sufficient to equipped the road without reference to any land grants?

Answer. Hardly, at the time the work was commenced, but might be done at present with the facilities afforded. I think, $60,000,000.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

POUND at Frankfort 90½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112¾.

TWEED has offered the plea that being a Senator, he could not legally hold any other office, and therefore cannot be tried for misdemeanor in an office which legally he never held. We rather guess Tweed can go up head; he is matchless for impudence and brazen-facedness.

IT is said of Phelps Dodge & Co., who are now charged with defrauding the Treasury through false invoices, that they were loudest in clamoring for the purification of the New York Custom House last summer, and that Dodge was particularly severe on Government officials around that establishment. It would look queer if the present charges, sworn to by their confidential clerk, should prove true.

OUR thanks are due to Representative Sample, one of the Committee of Arrangements, for a neatly printed invitation to attend the inauguration ceremonies of Governor-elect Hartranft, to take place at Harrisburg, on Tuesday next, 21st instant. We shall endeavor to be present on that interesting occasion and add our best wishes for a successful and meritorious administration of the State's affairs during the next three years.

A CHICAGO PAPER basely insinuates that the defeat of Frank Blair for a seat in the Senate has caused a panic among the Washington saloon keepers, but offers the consolation to the latter that his successor, Bogy, was educated at the bar. This dash of attempted second hand humor, we suppose, is intended as a reply to sundry similar allusions in the St. Louis papers not long since, when a change took place in the Illinois Senatorial representation, and means "tit for tat."

A STRONG EFFORT is being made to induce Congress to refund the "cotton tax" paid in the years 1865, '66 and '67, on the grounds of its unconstitutionality and inequality and oppression on the cotton-growing States. We shall refer at more length to this subject again, merely remarking now that this huge "grab," which was at first looked upon as a "huge joke," is likely to become a law, mainly, it is said, through the influence of a powerful lobby interest. It is approved and urged by the Legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, the Constitutional Convention of Mississippi, the Chambers of Commerce of the cities of Memphis, St. Louis, and by prominent lawyers and others. The demand is strongly urged, and Congress is flooded with printed documents and arguments favorable for a return of the taxes paid on cotton.

WHAT is wrong with the *Commercial's* Harrisburg correspondent? He has found him the "regular correspondent" has to say of that ubiquitous gentleman—the aforesaid "reporter."

"The dispatch from this city to the *Commercial*, published on Monday last, giving the titles of quite a number of bills to be introduced into the Legislature, was not sent by our regular correspondent, but by a telegraphic reporter, and was not seen before publication by the editors.

So far as the paragraph therein, purporting to give the title of a bill to transfer the funds of the Sanitary Fair from its present hands to the Poor Board, may be construed into a reflection on the worthy gentlemen who have, heretofore, managed those funds, I desire to say that the reporter exceeded his authority in making "any" comments on the bill, and that he had no right to use our columns for any such purpose."

We have patiently waited to see how the *Commercial* would attempt to smooth over its wanton attack upon the management of the Sanitary Fund, and we are bound to say it does it handsomely. That "reporter" was a really naughty fellow, but he was a convenient one, on this occasion.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The whole question of municipal taxation and debt was fully discussed in the editorial columns of the GAZETTE some weeks ago, and since that time a host of political economists have been spreading their effusions on this topic, and arrogating to themselves the credit of originality. As we remarked at that time the question of increase of debt is one which belongs properly to the people, but checks ought to be placed by the Constitution of the State to keep municipal bodies within proper bounds. Those checks are now in most cases, resting with the Legislature, and the people take little interest in removing them therefrom. Let the Constitutional Convention put a limit to all municipal indebtedness, and when that limit is reached, payments on account, and by way of permanent reduction, will be in order. But this limit should be fixed unalterably by the organic law, so that a given population should be empowered to go so far in debt and no farther. When they have gone as far as they may, it will be a good time to begin to exhibit an ability and willingness to pay up.

It is not always safe to leave the question of increase of municipal debt to the people"—a very indefinite term—as it has been shown quite often that a few scheming politicians can successfully hoodwink the public and thwart good intentions to obtain a fair and honest expression at the ballot-box. It is right enough to trust to a vote up to a certain point, but beyond that point even *vox populi* should be powerless to go. There must be some limit placed, if municipalities in this country are to be checked in their head-long race to early bankruptcy. What power is safer than the Constitution? Let it say "thus far and no further," and the rule of political "rings" in this regard will be dead indeed. The country cannot stand many Tweeds, and it is well to cut their claws in time.

A suggestion has been made to confine the vote on the question of increasing the municipal debt to the property-holders interested. But we hardly see how such an act could be enforced, in the first place, or why it would not conflict with the genius of our Republican institutions. We are told a bill has already been introduced into the Legislature with this purpose in view, and if a double team of horses cannot be driven through it—we don't care how stringent it shall be made—we shall lose faith in the qualifications of Pittsburgh lawyers, to say nothing of their commonly believed keener brethren of the Philadelphia bar.

In the meantime the municipal debts of most of the larger cities of the country, as well as those of our State, are rushing upward with a hop, skip and a jump that fairly makes one's nerves jerk, and his "eye balls jingle." Put on the brakes, somewhere, anywhere, so that they are effectually on, and the train load of tax-payers saved a bump which will be terribly severe on dry bones and nerves of iron, glass, steel, etc., if it shall come. Constitution makers, take notice. "Down brakes," is the latest orders, and see that they are really and effectually "down" before you finally quit Philadelphia.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

Senator Sherman has delivered a speech in Congress in which he takes strong grounds for a resumption by the Government of specie payment. He argues something like the late Mr. Greeley, that "the way to resume is to resume," and that is the beginning and the end of it. He thinks the bulk of the greenback issue cannot be presented for redemption, owing to the facts, first, that the demands of commerce will require all of it that is afloat, and, second, the bank reserves will wholly absorb the remainder of the issue. He argued that "the resumption of specie payments was demanded by public faith, public policy and the spirit of our laws. Individual hardship was not a sufficient reason for the violation of public faith or disregard of the general interests or policy of the whole country. The effect of specie payments is greatly exaggerated as to the persons it will injure. Our business men are not only debtors but they are creditors. If they are injured by adding to the burden of their debts they are benefited by the increased value of their credits. No one engaged in production merely, whether as financier or manufacturer, a mechanic or laborer, is injured, for if the nominal value of his production is diminished, so is the cost of living and all that enters into the cost of production."

On the question of the extent of currency now afloat, and the demands of growing trade with reference to population, he said:

"In 1860 when specie payments were suspended, the aggregate circulation of coin and paper was $448,671,318, or a ratio of 271 per cent. of the wealth of the United States, and that the circulation in the United States in 1870, including United States bank notes, fractional currency and specie, was $700,000,000, or 260 per cent. of our wealth. The circulation in the United States per capita is now less than in France and greater than in Great Britain, but greater than in either in proportion to wealth. When we consider the vast extent of our country, its rapid growth, value of productions and general use of paper money, it is not reasonable to suppose all of it now outstanding can be maintained in circulation on a specie standard. It must be remembered that the total amount in the United States now is $356,000,000; that very large sums must be retained by banks as their reserve; that large gold reserves are now held in the treasury; that notes are widely circulated, have the confidence of the people, and can be supported by public credit. Unless these circulate it is scarcely probable that any considerable sum will be presented for redemption. If presented they can again be paid out in the course of public disbursements. Specie payment can thus be resumed without contraction of currency, and with only a change of nominal values for the real standard of value the world over."

He does not tell us what the benefits of resumption will be, unless he imagines "the decrease in the cost of living" will make up for the disorder in all branches of trade that will be caused by the adoption of his ideas.

Mr. Sherman's argument proves too much, for if the currency, as he holds, will not be presented for redemption, what is resumption of specie payments for? If the country is satisfied with greenbacks and National bank issues for the currency of the country, and will not present the same for its equivalent in gold, why make a change? He tells us further:

"With specie resumption the system becomes free, the fluctuation of the currency will be but the healthy ebb and flow of commerce, redemption then will become a fact and will check the tendency of country banks to employ their currency in Wall street speculations, as they may redeem in coin or in United States notes. They will have the benefit of alternative redemption provided as to United States notes, so that the issues of their securities that generally follows specie payment during a panic, can go no further than the payment of their bonds for their notes par for par. Again, specie as a standard, will also bring gold and silver coin into actual use. The amount now hoarded has been variously estimated, and with that deposited in the Treasury and in circulation in California, it cannot be less than two hundred millions. This will probably take the place of legal tenders as bank reserves, and thus add to the present volume of currency."

The following is the bill reported by Mr. Sherman from the Committee on Finance, under which he proposes to resume specie payments:

"Be it enacted, etc., That on the first day of January, 1874, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay in the treasury in the city of New York to any holder of United States notes to the amount of one thousand dollars, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of gold coin of the United States, or in lieu of coin he may at his option issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupon or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe.

Section 2.—That from and after the first day of July next the limit of the aggregate circulation of national banks now prescribed by law is repealed, and all banks thereafter organized shall deposit as security for their circulating notes bonds of the United States issued under this act, or under the act entitled an act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870.

Sec. 3. That all banking associations which shall, on and after July 1, 1874, reduce their circulating notes at such localities as are now or may be hereafter designated by law, either in coin or in United States legal tender notes, shall be exempt from the requirements under existing law as to holding a reserve of lawful money of the United States, provided that nothing herein contained shall authorize any national gold banking establishment under an act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates and for the increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870, to redeem their circulating notes in anything but gold coin of the United States.

Sec. 4. That section five of an act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of three per cent. temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of national bank notes, approved July 12, 1870, be and is hereby repealed.

This bill will hardly become a law at this session, as the country is not ready for it; but our business men should begin to put their houses in order, as it will doubtless be approved at the next session, and may yet go into operation on the day mentioned.

BLOODY INDIAN WORK.

Terrible Details of the Late Modoc Massacre.

When on the 29th of November last Captain Jack and his Modoc warriors were driven from their encampment on Lost River, Or., a portion of the band who had for some months occupied a position across the stream near the white settlements of Tub Lake seized the opportunity to perpetrate a most bloody massacre. William Boddy, his two nephews, Richard and Willie Crarigan, and his son-in-law, Nicholas Scheira, were cutting firewood in the timber [illegible] about noon the team of the latter came at a gallop, driverless, down the road to the farm-house, and as it drew near was seen to be covered with blood. Mrs. Scheira, thinking her husband had been thrown out, ran up the road a quarter of a mile, and found him lying by the roadside shot through the head, but still alive. He expired in a few minutes. Six Indians dashed past her towards the house, and Mrs. Scheira, at once suspecting the truth, hurried on in search of the other men. A little further on Richard, the elder stepson, was discovered, killed and stripped naked, lying across his wagon. Horses and harness were gone. Mr. Boddy had been chopping wood a quarter of a mile further on, and a number of Indians were seen at that point. The woman dared not go on, and turned back to find Willie, who had been tending sheep near the house, lying in the field with a bullet through his breast and his throat cut. Only the women of the family escaped. Their next door neighbor and all his family but the wife were also slaughtered. The two women, Mrs. Boddy and Mrs. Scheira, traveled till dark in the two feet of snow, and sat down under a tree to wait for morning, and finally, totally exhausted, reached the Lost River ferry the afternoon of the next day. The Indians had been threatening assault openly for months but it was not considered that a guard from the fort was necessary. As it was the services of the soldiers were confined to discovering and interring the unfortunate victims.

FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria has a mania which induces him to collect skulls of remarkable criminals. He has over four hundred of these, and is always anxiously looking about for opportunities to add to his museum. Under these circumstances criminals must experience very uncomfortable sensations, when applying for a pardon or a commutation of sentence, as if they have heads at all remarkable in shape or development, the emperor will certainly refuse to interfere, as he will naturally desire to give them a place in his collection. But then the criminal has this advantage. His head-piece will be handsomely housed and duly labelled with the details of his crime gummed conspicuously upon his partetals, instead of remaining unknown and lost in the disgraceful debris of the potter's field. This is well worth considering.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE experiment of heating street cars has recently been tried by the Cooney Island and Brooklyn railway. Stoves have been placed in all the cars.

A BRIDGEPORT, Conn., man lately ate three and a half pounds of eels at a sitting, and his friends have to watch him to prevent his slipping into the sound.

CORRESPONDENTS who write glowing letters from San Diego should not forget in mentioning that flourishing city how much its incentive to loveliness is owing to fleas.

FIFTY-ONE members of the Kansas Legislature have declared themselves, in caucus, opposed to the re-election of Senator Pomeroy. An election requires sixty-seven votes.

A CINCINNATI lover has been discarded by his affianced million heiress for treading on her pet cat's tail. He vowed it was an accident, but she insisted it was done on poor puss.

THE Pope's late allocution, as published, is reported in Rome to have been garbled by the official translators, who cut out or rewrote the bitterest and most trenchant phrases.

THE details of Mrs. Lydia Sherman's confession make ten columns, and show that she not only murdered eight persons of her own family, but that two other relatives lost their lives through her.

THE laws still require the use of stamps upon checks, matches and certain proprietary articles, patent medicines, perfumery, &c., and a movement has been made at Washington to procure their repeal.

THE lion which has been stalking about Taos, Mo., snapping up dogs, hogs, sheep and babies, has at last been done for by a party of fifty men. He proved to be a genuine African weighing 700 pounds.

THE movement against the Infallibility dogma gains strength and coherence throughout Switzerland. In almost every district of importance Liberal Catholic Societies are either in existence or in process of formation.

THE Secretary of War has written to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, giving authority to have the cadets at West Point present in Washington on the 4th of March, to participate in the Inauguration ceremonies.

A GENTLEMAN in Lancaster, Pa., has a horse that takes his children to school in the morning, returning home driverless, and at night returns for them in the same way, rubbing his nose against the window pane to indicate his presence. He is ahead of "Mary's little lamb."

PRESIDENT ELIOT, of Harvard, in answer to an inquiry, states that, as nearly as can be conveniently estimated, "in the year 1871-72 each of the 621 undergraduates cost the college about $100 more than he paid, and that the year 1870-71 each undergraduate cost about $96 more than he paid."

THE Acting Secretary of the Interior has replied to the House resolutions in regard to the Teton-Sioux, showing that the proper name of these Indians is Tituans; that they are a nomadic people, living entirely beyond the Mississippi on that and the Teton rivers, and that they number six thousand.

THE revival of the Goat Island Central Pacific subsidy in Congress has had the effect to scare the San Francisco Supervisors into a "willingness to grant" to the rich Central Pacific Railroad men a large tract of land on the water front of that city, if the railway men will withdraw the "Goat Island" scheme, and make San Francisco the permanent terminus of the road.

GOLD is found in Vermont, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, and California. Maryland shows but $108 for her total, Vermont $5,615, and Kansas $1,009. California has contributed, in twenty-four years $643,12[illegible]99; North Carolina's total is $9,855,253, and Georgia $7,250,000. Virginia and South Carolina have each over a million.

THE Yorkshire *Extra Post* reports an inquest at Churwell, near Leeds, on the body of a man named Mitchell, who lost his life in a most horrible manner on Saturday night. While in a state of intoxication he tried to get into a hut or house, by making his way down the chimney. A fire was burning below, and he appeared to have stuck fast in the aperture, and was thus burned to death. Hardly anything but the skeleton remained when the body was found on Sunday morning.

A SINGULAR death is reported from Ellsworth, Maine—that of Mary A. Nason, nineteen years of age, who died in convulsions on Thursday of last week, while she was at a friend's house preparing for her wedding on Saturday. Among her things in the house at Dover was found a bottle of the oil of cedar, and a large quantity of the poison was found in her stomach, but the druggist from whose store the bottle seems to have come can not remember to have sold any of the article lately, nor does any motive appear for the girl's poisoning at her own hands or another's.

Shade as a Fertilizer.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* gives the true solution, as to how shade acts as a fertilizer, in the following sensible remarks:

"That shade is a fertilizer is a fact which has long been noticed, and much has been written to explain it. A few words will be sufficient for that purpose. Shade operates simply by preserving the ammonia which is in the soil and which is continually furnished by rain and snow water, and also by manures, and which is rapidly driven off from a naked surface of the soil, by a scorching sun. To preserve the ammonia, the skillful farmer plows his manure shortly after it is spread upon his soil; and spreads his manures upon his meadows late in the fall, or in the winter, or early in spring, so that the ammonia may be washed out of it into the soil, thus preventing its evaporation by the sun.

"Ammonia is either food or a condiment for most plants, and is necessary to their rapid growth. It has been ascertained by repeated experiments in England that the largest crops of wheat can be raised by imparting to the soil an extra quantity of ammonia, either by directly spreading salts of ammonia or by guano. Hence the greatest fertility of the soil will be more surely preserved by an alternation of crops rather than naked fallow, from which a scorching sun drives off the ammonia rapidly. We should ever bear in mind the eloquent words of an English writer, that 'mighty nature renews her strength, not by indolent repose, but in alternations in energy,'"

Cora Pearl and the Fashions.

Cora boasted one day at a dinner in Paris given to a few familiar friends, gentlemen well known at the Jockey Club, that she could not wear the most bizarre chapeau without having it copied at once. I may here remark that Miss Cora made her own designs, and if she wanted to make a present of a scarf pin or an onyx cap she always made a drawing for it. A bet was made upon this statement, and taking one of the visitors' hats she smashed it, trampled it under foot, cocked up the brim, and jammed in the crown, then dexterously crammed it with ribbons and stuck a white feather in the top. It then had to be christened, and the name finally pitched upon was the "Bakoun." This improvised chapeau was worn in the Bois de Boulogne, and the next day a similar hat, but made of other materials, was placed in the windows of the modiste who supplied the inventor. A more ugly hat was never mounted upon the chignon of a lady, yet in a week it had become the mode, and for long months "the rabagas" has been all the fashion. Since it must have reached New York ere this, it is well, perhaps, to give the origin of this monstrosity, born of a convivial dinner and a very damaged tile.

Fertilizing Melons and Cucumbers.

The *Gardeners' Magazine* says:—The artificial fertilization of the female flowers of cucumbers and melons constitutes a most important article of faith among practical horticulturists. The "setting" of the crop by hand is insisted on in all garden calendars; if it is not necessary, immense amount of time consumed thereby is wasted. In the thousands of gardens where handsome and well-flavored fruit is everything, and seed of no consequence at all, we believe the operation to be altogether unnecessary. At all events, we have managed to secure for our own use for many years past cucumbers and melons in sufficient plenty, without putting ourselves to the trouble of applying the pollen, and have long since been satisfied that, except for the production of seed, it is labor wasted.

The Swiss Chard Beet.

For the first time in our life we last season grew the *Swiss Chard Beet*, without a thought or impress of its value more than we had had years back—but we had room and J. J. H Gregory, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, a noted seedsman, having sent us a package, we decided to plant it. The result is, that we found it productive of a leaf stalk equal if not surpassing Celery, and grown with half the care, more delicate in texture, tender, white as snow it only partially earthed up to and bleached. We have nothing to say of it just now, more than this. We shall try it again next year, and advise all our readers who love a nice delicate salad, and our market gardening growers who want money at three to five hundred per cent. of outlay, to try the Swiss Chard Beet.

PERSONAL.

EX-SENATOR REVELS reappears as Secretary of State of Mississippi.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S signature is beautifully formed, with each letter clearly cut.

MR. J. G. THORP, father-in-law of Ole Bull, is a State Senator in Wisconsin.

A COUNTRY journal reprints a sketch of Mlle. Nilsson as a life of Miss Neilson.

COUNT VON BEUST's dismissal by the Austrian Government is officially denied.

HORACE GREELEY's daughters reside with their aunt, Mrs. Cleveland, in New York.

MR. GLADSTONE entered his sixty-third year and Mr. Disraeli his sixty-eighth year on the 31st ult.

A LADY in New York is a remarkable whistlerist, and accompanies the piano in that novel style of musical art.

MR. T. VAN HOOK, of North Carolina, was born in Orange county, lived in Caswell county, died in Perron county, and never moved.

MRS. JENNIE VAN ZANDT, the American prima donna, daughter of Signor Blitz, is at present at Philadelphia, being a guest at her father's house.

MR. DISRAELI finds himself not only poor, but hopelessly in debt. His wife's immense fortune was settled on her for life only, and it now reverts to her children by her first marriage.

A FEW days ago, Frances Peters, of Grasse Point, Kentucky, celebrated his 100th birth-day. One of his sons, a stripling, of seventy years, was present, and permitted to sit up with the visitors.

THE statement, lately made, with many circumstantial embellishments, and widely circulated in print, that Miss Catharine Sinclair, formerly Mrs. Forrest, was present at the funeral of the late Edwin Forrest, is untrue. The lady was not in Philadelphia at all.

MR. STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Cincinnati, has declined an invitation of the Attorney-General to act as Government counsel in the Union Pacific cases, owing to professional engagements. Mr. Aaron F. Perry has accepted the position, and will repair at once to Washington.

MRS CALVIN WOODS, of Augusta, Kentucky, made the heart of her husband leap for joy on the night of December 16th. When he returned to his fireside from his weary toil, three small additions of female babies were in the cradle. Mrs. Woods said they were his.

A YOUNG lady of Bridgeport, Connecticut, recently nursed a friendless Frenchman through a severe attack of small-pox, which he got well he handed her a check for $50,000, which proved to be good. Sick Frenchmen are all the rage now. The girls, however, must remember that all Frenchmen have not got checks for $50,000.

THE Rev. Artemas Bishop, who died at Honolula, Sandwich Islands, on the 18th of December, was one of the ablest laborers connected with the Hawaiian Mission. He was born in Pompey, Onondaga county, New York, December 30th, 1795, and was therefore seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death. He graduated at Union College in 1819.

A CABLE DISPATCH, received at Chicago from Wurzburg, brings the sad intelligence of the death in that city of Mrs. Horace White, wife of the editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. Mrs. White has been in Europe for some six months past for the benefit of her health, which recent letters reported improving, and the shock to her bereaved husband is as sudden as it is terrible.

DR. GULL, the English physician who did not save the life of Napoleon, first came into prominence through the successful treatment of the Prince of Wales through typhus fever, which came so near being fatal in the case of his royal highness. Sir Henry Hampton, another of the physicians who officiated at Napoleon's death-bed, is the most noted surgeon in England, while Dr. Conneau, the Emperor's private physician, long enjoyed the very highest medical standing in France.

JOSE MARTINS COUTINHO, of Cape Frio, in the province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is, according to the census report, almost one hundred and seventy-nine years old, having been born at Soquarema, May, 70, 1694. His mental faculties are perfect, though he is stiff in the knees. He remembers the notable facts of the reigns of Dom John V., Dom Jose and Donna Maria I. He has forty-two children by six wives, and can count one hundred and twenty-three grandchildren, eighty-six great-grandchildren, twenty-three great-great-grandchildren and twenty children of the last!

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
[illegible] from the interest earned on deposits, and not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Silvertip, F. Hasson, G. Follansbee, Joseph Eichbaum, H. Hostetter, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John L. Hailey, Collector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
91 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
$15,000
WORTH OF FINE
CUSTOM-MADE
CLOTHING
Of our own manufacture. Our THIRD ANNUAL SALE commencing on Friday, Nov. 29, and continuing until we close out our Fall and Winter Stock, at a small margin on Cost. No Deception! A chance for all to get Cheap Clothing for a limited period. We are determined to have clear Counters for our Spring Goods.
Call and See Us.
No Trouble to Show Goods.
Longden & M'Gratty
91 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

J. G. WEIR,
COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STS.

INTIMATIONS.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
BY JOHN E. HEMES.

Sweet Peace that o'er my spirit now
Waves your soft wings, as though in love,
From what serene abode art thou?
What star-beam follow'd from above?
Ah, wilt it be when I'll depart
From Life's lone shores and stormy bound,
Thou will be more than now thou art
Growing as age on age goes round?

Silent I gaze as one that hears
Some unknown voice in woodland lone,—
Solemn I dream, as one that hears
Some lone and wave-worn shore unknown.
Oh, why should thus, old Time, grow bright,
As gates seem fair, through which we pass
To some grand city's gorgeous light—
Some splendor in imposing mass.

Where is Life's mirror, if the soul
Hath not the power to hold the dream?
If from its fair face all hath stole
That could reflect the heavenly beam?
Oh! tell me not no gem can lie
In lonely caves unseen by men!
Oh! tell me not no saint goes by
But those well-flatter'd now and then!

The drop of rain—so small in sphere
Can hold electric power within:—
The pearly beauty of one tear
May shine beyond this world of sin!
Oh! self-reliant—brave in time,—
Brave in the trust surmounting scorn,
Thou hearest tones—are they the chime
Of bells beyond the gate of morn?
PITTSBURGH, Pa., 1873.

Most Important Notice.
We publish below the testimonials of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is so sure to cure them as night follows day.
DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.
JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.
Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

BOWERS' ENGLISH GLYCERINE.
Glycerine has been before the public but a little over a decade, and its discovery is comparatively recent. It would be difficult to mention a substances which has obtained a wider application in the arts and manufactures of the present day. Its value for the pharmaceutial preparations and all affections of the skin is now universally known and recognized, and hence it is desirable that true and genuine compounds of Glycerine be placed before the public.
Also, fresh drugs and Patent Medicines of all kinds, sold at the lowest rates. The largest stock in the city.
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.
Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

PITTSBURGH
White Lead and Color Works,
J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,
PROPRIETORS.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—250, 252, 254, 256, and 258 ROBINSON STREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posters on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a pure "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and heavier both in body and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY
Why go East for your Tin Cans when you can be supplied with a superior article for less money?
LARD CANS—3, 5 and 6 lb. sizes.
SPICE CANS.
PAINT CANS,
Manufactured at
Miller's Screw Top Can Manufactory
In Bown's New Building.
Entrance off Virgin alley, one door from Wood street.
All Orders promptly filled.
D. MILLER & CO.

79. 79.
R. A. HALL,
Human and Artificial Hair Goods
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of Gents' Wigs in the rear, all which Mr. Hall can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooned, either at the store or at your residence, by female hair workers. Switches and Curls made of Combings.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL,
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

"GUIDING STAR"
FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
In store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE.
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Best brands of BUTTER and EGGS received daily. All kinds of Produce arriving daily at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 188 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 3[illegible] LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods.

Hollidaysburg Seminary.
Next session commences January 6th, 1873. Numerous references in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. For Catalogues, with Photographs of the Buildings and Grounds, address
REV. JOSEPH WAUGH,
Hollidaysburg, Pa.

JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 75 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS and PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 8 Diamond alley, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.
Monday, Jan. 13, '73.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.
New Dress Goods,
New Black Alpacas,
New Black Silks,
New Prints,
New Quilts,
New Housekeeping Goods,
&c., &c.
A FULL STOCK
AT
Popular Prices.
Attractive Prices.
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St.
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls,
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels,
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices.
72 Market St.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Live Bargains
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
SCARFS AND FURS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
NEW GOODS
Opened Since January 1st.
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
Full Line in all Departments
Suited to present season.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.
HENRY McCALLUM,
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY
GRADE
BRUSSELS
BODY
$1.75 PER YARD.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
MEN'S UNDERWEAR,
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Felt Skirts,
New Fichus and Scarfs,
Kid Gloves, Berlin Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, Hemmed, Stitched and Lace.
Collars, Shawls, Scarfs, &c.
GOOD BARGAINS
In Every Department at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
PENN ST. STORES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Are now receiving a large line of
Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses,
CHEMISES,
TOILET SACQUES,
DRAWERS AND SKIRTS,
To which the special attention of the ladies is called, being made in a superior manner, and offered at
Special Bargain Prices.
A LARGE LOT OF
New Hamburg Embroideries
OPENED TO-DAY.
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques
Below Cost.
NOS. 197 AND 199
PENN AVENUE.
H. J. LYNCH,
No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
W. VANKIRK, Vice President,
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.
se22:48

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,0,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
E. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest and staunchest steamships afloat, for

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
se22:48

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 17, 1873.

The middle of January passed away with comfort and ease coming to the local money market and the future, considering the closeness of November and the dark days of December, promises a much brighter prospect than the most hopeful could have looked for.

The offerings at the Banks to-day were not heavy, and where they were unobjectionable, in most instances were acceptable. On the street the offerings of capital to good borrowers are becoming more plentiful, and, although everything is done to keep up rates, still a giving way is noticeable, and now considerable hesitation, where a few weeks ago there were none, is exhibited by bankers in taking money, unless the figures suit them. The large amounts that have come, and were to come for the coal shipped from here during the last thirty days aggregating a sum verging on three millions of dollars has to be used in the same way, and those best posted in such matters allege that this large augmentation to the volume of capital now in use here already will make things in the money way unusually easy.

Our exchanges from all quarters represent the condition of the money market as steadily growing better. In stocks, securities and real estate nothing worthy of note is occurring.

THE Philadelphia *Press* of Thursday says: For the first week in many Mr. Boutwell succeeded in purchasing bonds to-day, but the amount is so limited that it is scarcely worthy of notice; $197,000 were purchased out of $240,000 offered for sale. The currency balance of the Treasury is down to three millions, and it is not safe to run below that figure. Advices from Washington continue to view the financial situation gravely, and as General Spinner says that Mr. Boutwell will issue no more greenbacks during the discussion of the question by Congress, we presume that for the present the Senate Finance Committee's report will be as good as adopted by that body. Another dispatch from Washington was as follows: "Secretary Richardson says that should Congress decide that Boutwell has no authority to increase the legal tenders, Congress alone will be responsible for the results which may follow, and not the Treasury Department." This looks like a threat that if the power spoken of should be denied to the heads of the Treasury Department, something dangerous may be forced upon the business community. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Richardson ever used the words imputed, but the dispatch was not calculated to allay the feelings of alarm which have been created by the possibility of a policy of contraction on the part of the Government.

The real question is whether or not the country and all the legislation concerning legal tenders will be wasted if that is not settled.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Saturday reports as follows: The tendency of the local money market is still toward an easier condition. Products are moving more freely, exchange is becoming more plenty, and country bank balances with their correspondents are increasing. The large amounts of money that have been sent into the country the last month to pay for hogs and cattle are having the effect to make collections easier, and are clearing off indebtedness rapidly. There is, however, a very large demand for ready money here yet. Currency has become comparatively scarce, and the demand for it has helped to depress the New York exchange, though the main cause of the decline is the increase of bills drawn against shipments.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	115½
" —coupons	116¾
5-20—1865	114¾
5-20—1864	114¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114¾
" 1867	115¼
" 1868—coupons	115¾
10-40s	111
10-40s—coupons	111¾
Currency 6's	114
New 5 per cents	112¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	102¾
Erie	60½
Iron Mountain	95¾
R. H. & E.	8¾
C. C. & I. C.	98¾
St. Paul	52
Do preferred	77¾
Michigan Southern	92¾
Do Central	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾
Rock Island	110½
North Western, Common	80¾
Do preferred	88
Pacific Mail	42½
Atlantic Mail	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	81¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Union Pacific	36¾
Toledo & Wabash	42¾
Fort Wayne	92
Adams Express	95
American Express	79
United States Express	79
Harlem	124

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	57
Reading R. R.	97
United Co's New Jersey	122
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 5's	77
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	91
Central Transportation	40¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 17, 1873.

APPLES—Are coming in freely, and with a continued light demand and stocks accumulating, prices are weak, though not quotably lower, ranging from $2.00 to $2.50 per bbl. There is no outlet, and dealers, consequently, have to rely wholly on the local trade.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c per gallon.

BAGGING—Penn. Mill, 36c per bushel; 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Alleghany, two bushel, 35c.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is less active, and cannot be quoted above 4½ per lb.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and unchanged; small sales reported within the range of 4¾ to to 6¾c per lb.

BUTTER—There is, if anything, a slight improvement in the demand for good stock, but common is as dull as ever. We have reported sales of good to prime roll at 23@25; choice, 27@28.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is rather better, but there is no change in prices.

CHEESE—Is very firm and somewhat excited in consequence of the recent sharp advance in New York. There is positively no stock, and prices are not quotably higher; we continue to quote Standard brands of Goshen at 16¾@17—but there is little or no inquiry for home-made stock.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50c per pound; Adamantine, 13½@14; Sickett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl—common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—4½@5¾c.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples, 4@6c; Peaches, 7@8c for halves. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 5@8.

EGGS—The stock of fresh is very small and the market may be said to be firm at 30c. Packed eggs in fair supply, but unchanged; 25@30 as to quality.

FLOUR—There is a continued good local demand with considerable inquiry from different points in the interior, and the market is generally reported firm, although there is no change to notice over in prices. Spring wheat, $7.75@8.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; and $8@9 for good winter wheat. Minerpol is still reported quiet, and New York is quoted offish. Rye Flour, $5.50.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue very meagre, and with little or none in market, and an active demand, prices are firm, though unchanged. Corn is dull at 50@51 in prime red. Those sections of country from which Pittsburgh usually drawn her supplies are reported as being almost bare, and many of the country mills in western Penna will either have to use western wheat or shut up. Under the influence of the large loss of the steamer Erie, with 30,000 bags, and the indications that other steamers may be similarly fallen off in the near future, prices are too low, taking the eastern market as a basis. Sugars reported firmer but unchanged.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13½c; Granulated, 13½c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12¾c Ex. C, 12c; C, 11½c; Portofico, 10@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 24¾@25; Roasted, in lb packages, 28c to one, 25½c; Java, 30@32c.

SYRUPS—H & E. 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E, 59c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

SPICES—Grnd Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8@9c; Rangoon, 7¼@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@85c.

HAY—Baled continues to come in pretty freely, and the receipts, 151 loads through, are not changed; ranging from $25@30 per ton, on track, according to quality. Some dealers are storing in anticipation of a better market.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

LARD OIL—No. 1, 75@75c.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

NAILS—Sellingpoint at from $3.50 to $4.50 per bbl, as to quality.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at 85@90 per bushel, according to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 14c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Rib, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 10c; Mess Pork, $15.50@16; Prime Sausage, 10c. Lard: In tres, 8¾c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $2.60.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted, in a jobbing way, at $3.50@3.60. Clover Seed at $5.75. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Richwines may be quoted at 94@95c.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 17, 1873.

As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, the volume of business in pig iron was somewhat larger than usual, and in consequence of any falling off in the demand, but because sellers generally were indifferent about selling at present prices, while buyers generally, on the other hand, were unwilling to buy at an advance. Forty dollars, for months, has been said is still regarded as the ruling figure for No. 1 mill iron, and there is no scarcity of buyers at this figure, many of the mill men, however, have become pretty strongly impressed with the belief that there will be an advance, that it is only a question of a little time, and they are disposed to hold off for the present. A few choice lots of open grey red short, as will be seen, brought $48, now, but no considerable quantity could have been sold at that figure; in a word there is a difference of from $3 to $5 per ton between buyers and sellers, and, so long as this exists, business will of necessity be somewhat restricted.

There is an improved demand for sheet, but bar iron and nails are still reported dull—orders are not coming in as freely as expected, however, as stocks all over country are light. A good spring trade is almost certain. There was a meeting of the "Association" on the 15th, but it was deemed advisable to make no changes in the card for the present.

Following sales of metal were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons Dunbar White & Mottled	$35 00	4 mos
50 tons Dunbar Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
25 tons Cold short, White & Mottled	35 00	cash

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	47 00	4 mos
100 tons White Reed Short	37 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 2 Foundry	42 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
200 tons Neutral Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	38 50	4 mos

IRON MANUFACTURED OR SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

500 tons Gray Forge	$40	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40	4 mos
120 tons Gray Forge	40	4 mos
200 tons Gray Neutral	40	4 mos
100 tons Close Gray	40	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	40	4 mos
500 tons Gray Forge	40	4 mos
150 tons Close Gray Red Short	40	4 mos
100 tons Close Gray Red Short	40	4 mos
250 tons Open Gray Red short	43	4 mos
100 tons Open Gray Red short	43	4 mos
200 tons Open Gray Red short	43	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
20 tons No. 1 Juniata	$120	4 mos

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 16, 1873.

CATTLE.

The arrivals continue light, and with no falling off in the demand and a limited supply, prices continues lively, and buyers are taking all the cattle that offers at full prices; of prime shipping Herd stock the supply is light, and in consequence of any falling off in the demand, but because sellers generally were indifferent about selling at present prices, while buyers generally, on the other hand, were unwilling to buy at an advance. Forty dollars, for months, has been said is still regarded as the ruling figure for No. 1 mill iron, and there is no scarcity of buyers at this figure, many of the mill men, however, have become pretty strongly impressed with the belief that there will be an advance, that it is only a question of a little time, and they are disposed to hold off for the present. A few choice lots of open grey red short, as will be seen, brought $48, now, but no considerable quantity could have been sold at that figure; in a word there is a difference of from $3 to $5 per ton between buyers and sellers, and, so long as this exists, business will of necessity be somewhat restricted.

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PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 17, 1873.

The petroleum market continues unsettled and considerably demoralized, though, as compared with yesterday, there is no quotable change in prices. Considerable crude has been bought within the past few days to put in tank on speculation, but refiners are buying rather sparingly, most of them have large stocks, and besides, there is little or no demand for the products. It can be delivered here from Parker at 5½ to 5¾ cents per gallon, and while these are certainly very low prices, the feeling prevails, in view of the threatened contraction, that there will be a further decline; it looks now as if all the empty tanks in this vicinity would be filled, and "outsiders" are reported as buying largely, and there is a possibility that this may prevent prices from going much lower.

Barrels continue dull and weak, though prices, as compared with yesterday, are without quotable change; we were reported a sale of 1,000 city make, at $1.95, 60 days.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 208 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works 200 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 50 bbs. to Waring, King & Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs 111 bbls. to J. R. Bartlett & Co., New York.

A. B. Mills 52 bbls to Stevenson Bros., Philadelphia.

Total 771

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Anchor Yard acct. H. McKelvey	471
Fairview O W, acct. Stevenson	601
Fairview O W, acct. Fisher Bro.	148
Fairview O W, acct. Thos. King	148
Hutchinson O W, acct. H. McKelvey	759
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bro	259
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	228
Tompkins O W, acct. H. McKelvey	617
Petrolite O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	266
Hutchinson O W, acct. B. S Duncan	148
Hasbrook O W acct. Stevenson & Bro	157
American O W, acct. B. S. Duncan	615
Cochrans Yark, acct. Macomber & Co.	135
Total	4977

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The Shipping List says: The demand for wool is good and for desirable fleeces the market is very firm. The recent transactions in this market have considerably reduced our stock, and supplies from the interior are falling off. In New York and other leading markets on the seaboard stocks are also quite small, and the stocks made up at the close of the year are largely Cape, California, Mestiza, Montevideo, in which there is a very large shrinkage. The fine clothing wools, such as Australia, &c., New Zealand, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are in unusually small supply. There is also a fair stock of Carpet twool on hand, but the demand for this description has been moderate for some months past. The sales have been as follows: 200 bags of fine Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces up to 70@75c for XXX and picklock. The supply of Cape wool in Boston and New York has been reduced to about 6,000,000 lbs., which, reduced to clean wool, would amount to but a few days' consumption for our mills, and we cannot look for any considerable supplies of foreign clothing wool for some months to come at least. The position of the market is, therefore, quite strong for all clothing wools, and the prospects of the trade are encouraging. Pulled wool has been in fair demand at 50@70c for supers and X, and some very choice Maine super as high as 75c per lb.

Imports from Jan. 1 to Jan. 11.

	1873.	1872.
Foreign bales	1,044	952
Domestic bales	7,080	5,104

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co o	12	Wm. Clark & Co.o.	2
Lucy Furnace,	15	Soho Furnace.o	6
Pgh Bolt Co.o.	3	Wilson G & Co.	2
Isabella Furnace.	19	McKnight D & Co.o.	3
Total			53

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. E. A. LESSEE.

Chess, Smyth & Co.m.	5	Lewis B & D.m.	2
Nimick & Co.m.	24	Carnegie K & Co.m	7
Brown & Co.m	2	J. Kennedy m	2
Lewis O & P.m.	5	Everson, ⊕ & Co.o.	5
Jones & Lm	2		
Total			53

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

John Moorhead.m.	4	Caughey & H. m.	3
J. W. Porter.m	8	J. Rosmer.m	5
Nimick & Co.p	4		
Total			18

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co.b	1	Carnagie K & Co.p	1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Sons.m.	3	J. W. Porter.b	1
Nimick & Co.m	2	Nimick & Co.b	8
Total			9

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 17, 1873.

Money easy most of the day at 6@7, but closed at 7 in gold, the National Bank notes becoming a drag. Sterling firmer at 9¾@9¾. Gold stronger, ranging at 112⅛ to 112¾, closing at 112⅝@112¾. Loans 1@5 for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $71,000,000. Treasury disbursements $206,800. Engagement for export to-morrow $300,000 in gold coin and $250,000 in silver bars. Governments dull but firm at a slight advance. State bonds nominal. Stocks dull; the market opened firm and advanced at ¼@⅜ per cent. New York Central, Erie and Pacific Mail, showing most strength; advance subsequently more than lost. New York Central, falling to 102¾. Pacific to 69¾; Erie to 60¾; Western Union to 83¼; Union Pacific to 36; Ohio's to 46¾; Rock Island to 110¾; and Wabash to 72¾; depression continued till late in the afternoon in some stocks; but New York Central sold up to 102⅞; Ohio's to 46¾; Western Union to 83⅜; Union Pacific to 36¾; and Pacific Mail to 69¾. Market closed dull but very strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 114½; '65, 114; do new, 113½; do '67, 114; do '68 114⅞; 10-40s, 111¾; currency sixes, 114; new 6s, 111¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 93¾; Tennessee, old, 75; do new, 75; Virginia new, 59; do. old, 48; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Canton, 101; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 44½; Adams Express, 95; Wells, Fargo & Co., 80; United States Express, 79; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 60¾; do preferred, 77; Harlem, 115; do preferred, 120; Northern Central, 107½; Northwestern, 80¾; do preferred, 88; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 52; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 72¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 92; Chicago & Alton, 114; do preferred, 121; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89¾; Burlington & Quincy, 137; Lake Shore, 92; Panama, 38; Illinois Central, 119; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 99¾; Union, 86¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97½; Hartford & Erie, 9¾; Bankers bills, 109¾.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Cotton higher; middling upland 20¾c; sales of futures 8,000 bales as follows: January 19 11-16@19 13-16; February 19 9-16@19 11-16c; March 19⅝@19 15-16c; April 20 3-16@20 7-16c; May 20¾c; June 21c. Flour very firm and light offerings; receipts, 7,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6.10@6.50; common to good $7.10@7.65; good to choice $7.75@8.25. Rye flour less firm at $4.70@6.40. Whisky steady at 95c. Wheat firm with a moderate demand; receipts, 4,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.06; No. 3 spring $1.02@1.05; No. 2 Northwestern $1.05; white western $2.10. Rye firm. Barley steady; western $1.00. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand; receipts 5,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat at 66@66½; store 63½@64c. Oats steady; receipts steady; receipts 9,000 bushels; new western mixed 56@56c; Black western 48@50c. Western eggs firm at 38@39c. Hay unchanged. Hogs firm. Coffee strong and higher; Rio 17@19¼c. Sugar and molasses unchanged. Rice advanced to 8¼@9¾c. Petroleum dull and lower; crude 9c; refined 21¼c. Provisions: mess pork firmer at $13.25@13.75; prime $14@14.50. Beef dull but unchanged; cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; middles steady; kettle 7¾@8¼c. Butter dull and unchanged; cut meats unchanged. Lard firm; steam 7¾@7¾c; kettle 7¾@8c. Milk unchanged. Sugars 6@6¼c; clear rib sides 6@6¼c. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 5@5¼c; clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c; clear sides 7¾@7¾c. Green meats firm; shoulders 3¾@3¾c; clear rib sides 5¾@5¾c; hams 7¾@8c for 18 to 14 lbs average. Lime dull and nearly held at 9¼c. Hogs firm at $4,00@4.25, principal sales at $4.10. Whisky active at 89c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—Cotton dull, but unchanged. Flour—demand fair; market firm and unchanged. Wheat firm, but little doing, No 2 spring $1.31. Corn—demand fair, and market firm; No 2 mixed 32c, east track. Oats—nothing done. Barley firm and higher at 75@85c. Rye firm; No 2 75c. Whisky steady at 90c. Mess pork nominal at $12,00. Dry salt meats firm; clear rib sides, and clear sides, at Quincy, seller February, 6@6¼c; packed lots 4½@6¾c. Sweet pickled hams active at 12c. Bacon held higher at 5¼@5¾c@7¼@7¾c. Lard higher with a large demand for future; good 7¾c. Hogs firm at $3,40@3,80. Cattle steady; common to choice heifers, $2,00@4,50; fair to choice, shippers, $3,75@6,00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—Cotton unchanged; low middling 18¾c. Flour firmer, with an upward tendency; extra family $7,00; fancy $9,00. Wheat firmer at $1,60@1,70. Corn quiet and steady at 50c. Rye firm at 80c, all on arrival. Hogs firm and active at $4,10 for heavy. Provisions active. Mess pork firm at $12,50@12,62½. Bacon firm; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾@7¾c; clear sides 7¾@8c. Bulk meats—shoulders 4½@4¾c; clear rib sides 6¼@6¾c; clear sides 6¾@6¾c. Lard steady; choice leaf tierces 7¾c; kegs 8¾c; good 7¾c. Whisky firm at 89@90c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 17.—There was an increased movement in trade to-day, inspired by the presence of some prominent Southern and Western buyers in the market. The *Daily Bulletin* says: Cotton goods are very firm, and still tend upward. Dwight Star fine brown sheetings are up to 15c; Great Falls S. and M. bleached shirtings are up ½c. per yard, and Tuscaroras are now 18c. Wamsett are scarce and firm at 16c. Spring woolens are in better demand. Paper cambrics firm. Foreign goods remain inactive.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; red western $1,78@1,90; amber $2,02@2,05. Corn firm; mixed western 62@62½c. Oats dull; western mixed 46@47c; white 48@50c. Rye quiet at 90c@$1,00. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $13,75@14,00. Hams 12½@15c. Lard firmer at 8@8½c. Western butter active and under a decline; choice roll 24@25c; good 15¾@21c. Whisky 93½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,29¼; No. 2 do. $1,24¼. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 27c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed 35c. Rye demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 69c. Barley excited and prices higher, fall to 2 95c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 17.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 white Michigan, $1,72; No 2 do, $1,60; amber do, $1,72½ cash; No 1 red, $1,72. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed, 57½c; low mixed, 57c. Oats are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Dressed hogs at $4,75@5,80. Clover seed in light demand.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.—Flour rather quiet and strong; Wisconsin and Minnesota $8,25@8,75; Pennsylvania and Ohio $8,25@870. Wheat quiet; No 2 $1,90@2,00; amber $2,05; white $2,05@2,08. Rye dull at 90c. Corn dull; old yellow 62c; new 60@62c; white 58c. Oats in moderate request; white 51@52c; mixed 47½c. Petroleum: crude 14¾@14½c; refined 24@27c. Whisky in limited demand at 95c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 17.—Cotton: demand light but holders firm; low middling 17½c. Wheat: demand good at 61@74c, in depot on orders. No sales of barley or rye. Provisions very active. Bulk meats: shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7c. Lard: kettle dried 8@8¼c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Hogs $4,60@4,10.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 17.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; good ordinary 17¼c; low middlings 14¾c. Flour scarce and firm at $6@10,50. Corn meal to arrive $3,25. Corn firm, near sales 50c. Oats: demand good at full prices; 60c. Hay; none here. Bran to arrive $23. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; 4¾@6¼@7c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 17.—Flour steady with a moderate demand; $4,50@7. Wheat strong; $1,46@1,60. Corn firm; 30@33c. Green meats firmer and unchanged. Lard 6¾@8c. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Hogs very firm; $3,80@3,90.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, January 17.—Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,70. Corn dull at 80c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars lumber. J. H McGratty; 1 do do, McKirdy & McG; 1 do corn, G Stewart; 1 do lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do do, Neal, Gilmore & Co; 1 do f seed, M S Suydam; 1 do barley, G Ober; 1 do do, Eberhard & Co; 3 do meal, Hamilton & Co; 1 do do, Vangorder & S; 1 do rags, McCullough S & Co; 11 pkgs lard, Voigt M & Co; 50 bbls apples, J Snyder & Co; 50 bbls apples, 5 do do, 5 do nuts, H Rea Jr; 20 sks flour, 5 bbls do, Hill & H; 20 do do, Rhm & W; 6 do do, 8 sks do, J Rahn; 200 bbls flour, owners; 200 do do, D Wallace; 60 sks flour, F Kober; 1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 do lime, Dilworth P & Co; 18 kgs butter, James O'Brien.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Tarr, agent, 1 do wheat, Hitchcock & Co; 1 do do, Gilmore & Co; 1 do do, Armstrong & Co; 1 do do, Sable Coal Co; 1 do s iron, T Thornton; 26 sks potatoes, S Skillen; 7 do do, J Patterson; 12 do do, Neal, Gilmore & Co; 1 do meal, Pgh

HOME NEWS.

Mercantile Library Hall Company.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Hall Company was held yesterday, and the officers of last year re-elected. The annual report shows receipts $16,844, expenses $13,695; deficit, $2,257. The Directors were authorized to rent the Hall for theatrical performances.

The Revenue of The Port of Pittsburgh.

The collections on importations at the port of Pittsburgh, from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, were $33,415.64. This amount does not include Marine Hospital, nor steamboat fees. Thos. Steele, Esq., the surveyor of the port has a high compliment paid him by the Commissioner of Customs, who pronounces him a faithful and efficient officer, and states that his accounts are correct to date.

Relics.

In a jewelry store window on Fifth avenue, are on exhibition the various relics of civilization, belonging to the trio of "legitimates" now playing at the Opera House, among them is an Indian wampum pouch, a scalping knife, used by "Ned Buntline," when on the war path, and an Indian scalp well tanned, belonging to "Texas Jack." To say that the latter looks a good deal like well shorn buffalo hide, might cause suspicion, but then we are not posted on Indian craftology, and therefore do not know how it is ourselves.

An Old Lady Gone.

"Granny Linn, the South Side centenarian, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mountjoy, corner Twentieth and Carson streets, on Thursday evening, at the age of one hundred and twelve years. She was buried yesterday. Mrs. Linn was born in Prince William county, Virginia, on April 26, 1760, and removed to this State about forty years ago. Her descendants reached the fifth generation. She had been ill for about three weeks, and during that time had not tasted food, but subsisted entirely on water.

The Alemania Insurance Co.

Attention is due to the annual statement of the Alemania Insurance Company published in another column, it presents evidences at once of rapid growth in the past year, of judicious management, and of a most vigorous and healthy financial condition, commending it to public confidence and favor. If we rightly interpret this statement, the company has accumulated a surplus of $161,281.97, or more than 50 per cent. in excess of its capital stock, such management as this is suggestive of great security to policy holders in the Alemania.

Anniversary of City Missions.

The third anniversary of this organization will be held at Dr. Howard's church, corner Penn and Seventh streets, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening.

There will be a short report of the Superintendent of the work done in the Five missions, and the address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Hornblower.

Those who labor for the elevation of the neglected masses deserve our sincere sympathy. It is hoped there will be a large meeting.

Elkins, Bly & Co.

We take pleasure in referring our readers in want of a genuine article of non-explosive carbon oil to the card of this firm, whose office is on Duquesne Way, corner of Ninth street. The frequent explosions of inferior oils make it highly necessary for our storekeepers, retail dealers, to purchase their supplies from a reliable firm, and this Messrs. Elkins, Bly & Co. have long been known to be. Their oils are made with the greatest of care and are sold all over the United States. Their brand is "Riverside," and can be seen at all leading stores in the city where oil is kept. They are doing an immense trade and have full facilities for increasing it.

Hydraulic Cement, Flour, Feed, &c.

It is among the signs of enterprise which mark the progress of industrious and energetic business men in this city, that as their business grows they provide store-room after store-room to accommodate their increasing trade, and to one specialty add another and another until they rise to deserved eminence among the business men of the day, such a firm is that of Laing & McKallip, whose warehouses, No. 347, 411 and 413 Liberty street, have become a great mart for the purchase and sale of Rosendale and Louisville Hydraulic Cements, now in great favor with contractors, and for special qualities of Family Flour. Their stock comprises 1,000 barrels of Flour for use of Foundries. They also continue to deal largely in Grain, Hay, and all kinds of feed for horses and cattle. Their establishments are worth visiting, and the firm is enjoying the fruits of a well-earned popularity.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

Jacob Haas was tried on a charge of felonious assault and battery, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

In the case of Peter G. Hyer, charged with malicious mischief, a *nolle pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

The next case taken up was that of Wilson K. Rich, charged with damage as bailee, under the livery stable act. Jury out.

The last case was that of Christiana Wagner, of Bloomfield, against Christian Fifer for assault with intent to commit rape. The parties reside in the Sixteenth ward.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of McClurkan vs. Byers & Co. still holds on in this court. The testimony will be continued on Monday.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

Judge Kirkpatrick will charge the jury this morning in the case of Byers & Co. vs. Bonsall

OUR RIVERS.

Rise of the Allegheny Yesterday.

The Allegheny river rose yesterday up to its banks and was full of floating ice all day. Considerable timber, interlarded with skiffs, oil barrels, etc., floated down the stream. All along the banks, men with grappling hooks attempted to save whatever came in their way.

Three bulk oil boats came floating by, but they were picked up before they got to be a rumor of large damage up the river, but we cannot trace it to any reliable source. A great many broken rafts floated by, but who they belong to, is unknown. The A. R. James boat-club parted her mooring at Sixth street bridge, floated against a pier, and sank near the saw mill on the Allegheny side. The old bath house near the Hand street bridge, was nearly broken to pieces by the ice and is considerably pulled out of a total wreck. The Monongahela did not appear to be affected by the rise and kept on the even tenor of her way.

AT OIL CITY.

Yesterday's *Derrick* says:

Yesterday afternoon a break took place in Oil Creek just above this city, and lodged at the iron bridge and soon piled the creek full for half a mile with immense blocks of ice. There it held an hour or two and then broke all below and piled up again at the Atlantic & Great Western Railway bridge at the mouth of the creek. The blockade here was tremendous. Blocks of ice two feet thick and weighing tons were piled on top of each other. There was no end to that as to other dams, real and artificial, and it forced its way out at about 4:30. Two men were standing on Burden's back platform when the ice carried away its supports, and they went down with it into the rush of ice and water. They clung to the timbers, kept on top of the platform as it rolled and jumped across some slow moving cakes of ice, and thence to the shore a few miles below.

AT FRANKLIN.

Yesterday forenoon the ice at the mouth of French Creek, at Franklin, began to give symptoms of a general break-up, and commenced moving between the bridges. About two o'clock, having piled up several feet, it broke, and striking the lower French Creek bridge which crosses from East Park to the Reno House, with terrible momentum, swept the stone piers from their foundations and hurling the superstructure into the stream carried it over the breast of the dam, where it sank out of sight. The bridge was built of iron, and was completed early last fall, and completed six weeks ago at a cost of $7,200.

A BROKEN RAIL.

Accident on the Allegheny Valley Road—A Sleeping Car Hurled Down an Embankment.

Again a railroad horror has to be chronicled. This time it is the Allegheny Valley Railroad that furnishes the details, though not so many lives are lost, and the cars are not burned; yet the passengers of a sleeping car are hurled down an embankment into the river. The excuse is again a broken rail. Science has not yet developed the manufacture of rails to such an extent so as to prevent accidents of this nature.

It appears that the night express, which left here on Thursday evening, encountered considerable difficulty in its progress on this side of Scrubgrass, by land washings, owing to the heavy rains of the previous night, and had been detained several hours. When near Scrubgrass the train commenced to run its usual speed. The locomotive, tender and baggage had passed the rail safely, when the sleeper jumped the track and was hurled down the embankment, turning over several times, and landed in the river. Mr. J. M. Riter, the well known boiler maker of this city, was the only one killed.

Prothonotary Joseph Ross of this city, John M. Rich and Charles Cornell of Oil City, were very seriously injured. There were others slightly injured, among which was Mr. Hepburn, Superintendent of the Oil Creek Railroad. The accident was caused by a broken rail. As soon as the accident happened the passengers who were on the train, assisted by the citizens engineer and brakemen, fell to work to rescue the uninjured and alleviate the sufferings of the wounded.

The Railway Company offered to send a special train to this city, with the injured, if they desired, but Franklin and Oil City was preferred.

Mr. Rose was taken to Oil City, where every care and attention was bestowed upon him by the Company. Last evening he telegraphed to his son Thomas to come to him, and that he was not so badly injured as at first reported. Mr. Riter, the gentleman who was killed, leaves a wife and child, who reside in Allegheny city. He was much respected, and many sincere friends will greive at his sudden taking off, and sympathize with his widow in this her bereavement.

LATER.

The injured persons taken to Oil City are J. Ross, Prothonotary of Allegheny county, seriously injured, taken to the Pet House; Charles Cornell, conductor, A. V. R. R., badly hurt, Taylor House; J. Ruch, Oil City, injured seriously, taken home. An unknown man, slightly injured, went on his way. Kline, brakeman, badly hurt, and cared for at his home. Drs. Davis and Seyes, of Pittsburgh, and Baldwin, of Oil City, and Sampson, of Cumberland, were on the train and did all in their power. Carriages were provided at the depot to convey the injured to their homes, or to a hotel, as was necessitated by the occasion. Physicians are in attendance upon the wounded, and everything is being done to assuage their sufferings.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

Two hundred persons united with the Presbyterian church at Sharpsburg on the first Sabbath of the present month.

THE "Christmas collections" for the orphans, taken up in the Catholic churches in our vicinity aggregated over four thousand dollars.

THE debt of the Sixth Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Wilson's) has all been liquidated. The last five thousand dollars having been paid last week.

OWING to the interest in the Third United Presbyterian congregation, resulting from the week of prayer, the meetings have been continued during a part of this week.

REV. W. M. YOUNG, formerly pastor of the Union Baptist Church, of this city, and more recently of Oil City, has received and accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Woburn, Massachusetts.

THE revival in the Temperanceville M. E. church, Rev. R. T. Miller pastor, is still in progress. Up to January 13th, one hundred and sixty-nine have united with the Church on probation.

THE second United Presbyterian Sabbath School of Allegheny City is in a prosperous condition. Under the lead of its young and earnest Superintendent, Mr. McKee, it has a bright future.

SINCE the re-union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, of this city, the Board of Publication has loaned one hundred and twenty thousand copies of the Westminister Short Catechism.

THE anniversary of the Presbyterian City Mission will be held in the Second church, (Rev. Dr. Howard's) to-morrow evening. The sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Hornblower. Rev. S. C. Faris, the City Missionary, will read the reports.

THE Publication Board of the Methodist (Protestant) Church realized ten thousand five hundred dollars from the sale of the Publishing House at Springfield, Ohio, which will be invested in real estate in this city whenever property is purchased.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, formerly of Beulah U. P. congregation, N. Y., has signified his intention of accepting the call to the First U. P. Church, Allegheny city. He will come on the first of March.

REV. DR. C. A. HOLMES, of the North avenue M. E. church, Allegheny, has been chosen by the Joint Committee, as Chaplain, to conduct the religious services at the inauguration of Governor Hartranft.

REV. J. R. W. SLOAN, D. D., is to deliver a sermon next Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock in the Eighth street R. P. church, Rev. A. M. Milligan, Pittsburgh, Subject.—"The Righteousness which Exalteth a Nation."

ALL the Ministers of the United Presbyterian church, in the two cities, are invited to meet in the study of the Third U. P. church, Diamond street, Rev. S. R. Frazier, pastor, on Monday morning, FOR PRAYER, at 10 o'clock precisely.

REV. J. B. WALKER, of the Methodist (non-Episcopal) church, Corresponding Secretary of the Ministerial Educational Society, is visiting the Pittsburgh and adjacent Churches in the interest of his work. He was at the First Church last Sabbath.

Rev. J. D. IRONS, late Professor of Latin in Westminster College, will deliver a sermon tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Wylie avenue Church, in the hall of the Eleventh ward public school house, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited. Seats free.

THE opening of the Young Men's Library, under control of the Pastor's Aid Society of the U. P. church, Allegheny, will take place Monday, January 20th, at 7½ P. M., at the church corner Stockton avenue and Sandusky street. Addresses by the Rev. Cyrus B. Hatch and W. J. McMillan.

THE Rev. R. F. Sweet, of Nashota, Wisconsin, will preach at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., Sunday, (to-morrow,) in the Second U. P. church, corner of Market street and Washington avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny—Rev. R. C. Caswall, rector. Seats free and unappropriated.

THE Sabbath School connected with the First U. P. church, Allegheny, had an anniversary meeting in that church on Thursday evening. The attendance is said to have been very large and the exercises were both pleasant and interesting. After the school exercises were concluded there was a church socialable.

REV. JOHAN M. JOHNSON, the pastor elect, will conduct the services in the Central U. P. church, Allegheny, to-morrow for the first time. There will be preaching morning and afternoon, and there will no doubt be a very large attendance, as there are a great many people both in and out of the U. P. denomination, who are anxious to hear Mr. Johnson.

REV. BISHOP WAYMAN, of the African M. E. Church, will preach in Brown's Chapel, Sandusky street, Allegheny, to-morrow. The congregation proposes to make an effort to lift the debt of $6,000 off their church. There will be services at 10½ A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M., participated in by the pastor, Rev. C. O. H. Thomas, Rev. D. E. Asbury and others.

THE M. E. Local Preachers' Association has chosen the following officers for 1873: President, I. Bateman; Vice President, J. S. Shaffer; Secretary, B. Cathey; Corresponding Secretary, W. H. Rhoads, and Treasurer, J. F. Drayo. The Association appointed a committee to consider a plan for raising funds to erect a monument in memory of Philip Embury, the first local preacher in America.

THE *Presbyterian Banner* of this week is a two column article reviews" a recent editorial in the *United Presbyterian* favoring "Close Communion." The *Banner* after a very detailed dissection of the *Presbyterian's* article closes thus: "One highly significant fact is that in the thoughtful and carefully prepared article upon which we have animadverted, not a single passage of Scripture has been quoted, or a solitary Scripture example referred to in support of "Close Communion." The *Presbyterian* has the floor."

THE United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teacher's Union held their first meeting this year on last Monday evening in the 8th U. P. Church. The meeting was large and deeply interesting. John S. Lambee, Esq., the President-elect, took the chair, and in a very neat and graceful speech returned thanks for the honor conferred. The subject for discussion was, "The Holy Spirit, Our Helper. Addresses were made by Revs. A. M. Milligan, John S. Sands, W. J. Reed and W. H. Knox. Much useful effort is being made to make these meetings eminently helpful to the Sabbath School cause of this city, which we believe will be fully realized.

THE Methodist *Recorder* drops theology for a moment to indulge in this pithy paragraph which we hope will be duly appreciated in certain circles. "Persons may have a perfect right to engage reserved seats for lectures at Library Hall, but it seems to us very unkind for them to come into the audience after the lecture has commenced. The other evening a few of these precious birds of paradise fluttered into the front seats of the parquette, disturbing the audience to a considerable extent, and made themselves so ridiculously conspicuous, as to excite the pity rather than the envy of the crowd. It is time that the rude custom were ended. It is annoying to the lecturer and offensive to the audience. The managers would do well so exact an extra five dollars per sitting for every ticket-holder, who consents to advertise certain tailors any dry goods stores by such untimely display."

THE action of the Reformed Presbyterian Presbytery at Parnassus, on the 15th inst., in disapproving the call for a special meeting to act on the application of Rev. J. M. Johnston, pastor elect of the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, is not to be regarded as a refusal of that body to give him a certificate of good standing. There is a traditional horror in the Reformed Presbyterian Church of special, or as they are generally called *Pro re nata* meetings of church courts. They are looked on with suspicion, that somebody has some sinister end in view. This is largely attributable to a *Pro re nata* meeting of Synod some forty years ago, at which such action was taken as resulted in a division of the Church into the Old and New School Reformed Presbyterians. Hence those in that Church who call such a meeting must do it as the old Grecian legislators proposed new law—with a rope around their necks—to be pulled if their colleagues do not approve the act. The Presbytery aforesaid on last Tuesday, only disapproved the call for a special meeting of the Presbytery. The question of granting him a certificate was not before them at all.

ONE of the most pleasant, harmonious and enthusiastic of church meetings was held on Friday this week by the congregation of the Wylie avenue church. Almost every member was present, besides many adherents and friends. The meeting was called to take the preliminary steps towards the election of a pastor. Mr. J. W. McGimpsey was unanimously chosen Moderator, and D. R. Ingram clerk. After devotional exercises the first business was ascertaining how the salary that could be promised. The amount subscribed was sufficient to evince the liberality of the people. Thomas Anderson and J. W. McGimpsey were elected as Commissioners to Presbytery. The Moderator announced that another congregational meeting would be held for the election of Elders, of which due notice would be given. By request a test vote was taken on the choice of pastors, when it was found that Rev. W. H. Knox received the unanimous vote. We are glad to note the increasing prosperity of this young congregation. Although not a year in existence they number nearly one hundred members, with a Sabbath school of two hundred children.

The Culture of the Hair.

Just as surely as a soil infected with Canadian thistles can be made to produce fine crops of golden grain, the scalp now sparsely covered with harsh, dry, unmanagable hair, can be made prolific of silken tresses. All that is necessary to effect the change in either case is the *right kind of fertilizer*. Leaving the agricultural chemists to determine how the green land shall be made fruitful, we positively assert that Lyon's Kathairon is unequalled as a *fertilizer and beautifier of the hair*. Twenty-five years of success is the basis of this unqualified statement. During that time it has been used by many millions of both sexes, and the first instance in which it has failed to fulfill the expectations of a rational purchaser has yet to be discovered. It will not cause hair to grow on a varnished gourd; but wherever the roots of the hirsute fibers remain undisturbed it will cause them to put forth new shoots, and in all cases where the hair has become thin it will increase its volume.

Of course most everybody is fond of a good cigar. Some, too, fancy the weed to chew, or there are others who do not mind a nice "dip." Now the question is often asked, "Where can I get a good cigar and reliable smoker's article?" The answer is easily given, "We would advise those who feel like indulging in the weed in any shape to call upon Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 152 Smithfield street, where everything in the line of a first-class tobacconist is kept, and of a reliable quality.

The Arizona Diamonds

Are attracting the attention of ladies of wealth and fashion at 38 Fifth avenue.

The Church Almanac for 1873, published by the Episcopal Tract Society, and containing besides, the calendar a list of all the Bishops and Clergy and a great deal of information useful to church members, not elsewhere to be found. For sale at J. W. Pittock & Co.'s

First-rate every day reading are Scribner's, the Atlantic, and Popular Science Monthlies, of which advance numbers for February are for sale at J. W. Pittock's, opposite the Post-office.

"MARRIAGE VS. FREE LOVE."

Mrs. Livermore's Lecture—A Large Crowd at Library Hall—The Success of the Season.

An audience that was extremely complimentary to Mrs. Livermore, and which made glad the hearts of the Lecture Committee, assembled last night at Library Hall. Some time before eight o'clock the lower part of the hall was filled up, and soon the balcony was equally crowded. At five minutes past eight Mr. Livermore appeared and commenced her lecture on "Marriage vs. Free Love." Neither manuscript nor notes were used, the style of the speaker being unembarrassed by these usual accompaniments.

EARLY HISTORY OF MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

The lecturer began with a history of the marriage customs of the early ages. From the dark ages when daughters—with the exception of the one first born—were put to death, which caused a scarcity of wives, though the period in which it was considered the proper thing to obtain a wife by stealing her, down to the enlightened age in which the monogamous system was introduced by the Hebrews, Chinese and Hindoos. Each of these people differed in this system a different origin; and while one held that it but sprang from slavery, another, with more exalted ideas, said they had received it from God, and called it a divine institution. While the lecturer admitted the divinity of its origin, she thought that even in "Christendom" we have not the highest conception of marriage, and in every form it is now, more or less, tinted with slavery.

DIVORCES.

Mrs. Livermore proceeded to speak at length upon the subject of divorce, which are not frawned down by society as they should be. Those who have obtained divorces lost no prestige in society, but are received and recognized the same as ever. The time was when a person under such circumstances stood under a little cloud; but such was not now the case. Marriage was not instituted for a temporary convenience or gratification merely, but something that should last forever. The first marriage as described in the Bible "binds it something incompatible with separation." Man is described as wisdom, woman as love; God is both love and wisdom, and thus the union of the two would be like God.

The benefits of marriage to the man are great; it surrounds him with an atmosphere so stimulating that often a wife is pointed to as the secret of his success.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

She did not believe the truth of the statements that the great majority of marriages were unhappy, and in this view she was sustained by twenty-nine years of experience, and an extensive acquaintance among married ladies. It was true that there were a great many unhappy ones, but that there were a great many persons who could be happy in no place or condition. If God should transport them, as they are, beside his throne, they would still remain unhappy.

"FALLING IN LOVE."

The practice of "falling in love" was denounced by the lecturer, who said that people should not fall in love, nor go tumbling into anything; but should exercise their judgment in this as well as other matters. The actions of a young couple who had thus "fallen in love," were most amusingly described. He goes to buy a gem, a concert or in the lecture hall, is attracted by an unkown but powerful something, which takes possession of his soul. She experiences a similar sensation, and when the attack becomes mutual, and as it were staggers, they may sometimes be over them on the stairs or in the parlor, or if you open the door they are seen sitting on the steps. They sigh like a furnace, and people excuse them by saying "Isn't love blind?" Finally, they are married, when they imagine that all they have to do is to "Sit and sing themselves away to everlasting bliss."

Some interesting statistics were given about divorces, a majority of which are applied for by women. A large number of divorces, it is said, originate with the extravagance of women. The lecturer thought women, as a class, were not more extravagant than men, and these difficulties could be accounted for by a lack of frankness on the part of husbands, in regard to the state of their business.

FREE LOVE.

The lecturer had intended to devote a part of the evening to the consideration of this subject, but she expressed her contempt of the question by saying she shrank from it as from pollution—something unclean. In the brief time devoted to the subject, however, she took occasion to handle Mrs. Woodhull and the principles she advocated rather severely. Tilton, of course, came in for a share of attention. Woodhull, on her tour of advocacy of free love, was closely followed by Tilton, with compliments to Woodhull, and her free divorce theory. These two principles were characterized as "A beastly pair of Siamese twins, whose father is Beelzebub."

At half-past nine o'clock Mrs. Livermore closed her lecture with an eloquent appeal for the divine institution of marriage, and the abolition of the present system of divorces. As the audience retired the expression of satisfaction were numerous, while many expressed the opinion that the lecture was the greatest success of the season.

IN MEMORIAM.

John B. McClelland.

The regular monthly meeting of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Sabbath School Teachers' Union was held last Monday evening, in the Eighth U. P. Church (Rev. J. S. Sands, pastor). The committee appointed at the meeting in December, to draft resolutions expressive of the feeling of the Union, in regard to the death of John B. McClelland, offered the following report, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from us by death our dear brother and fellow-member, John B. McClelland; therefore,

Resolved, That while we are not fully able to comprehend the Providence that has taken from us one so devoted and efficient in the church, the Sabbath-school and the Christian work generally, yet we humbly endeavor to bow to His will, and say, "Even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy sight."

Resolved, That we, his fellow-members, do hereby express our high appreciation of the character of the departed, as an efficient member and ornament of the church, a devoted Sabbath-school teacher, a faithful friend, a high-toned and honorable gentleman, a meek, retiring and humble Christian, one beloved and respected by all.

Resolved, That the memory and virtues of the departed be ever cherished by us all.

Resolved, That in his sudden and unexpected removal we are urged to more diligent labor and constant watchfulness, knowing that the time is short.

Resolved, That we do not sorrow as those who have no hope, but believe that our loss is his eternal gain, bearing his sufferings patiently and unmurmuringly, dying full of faith and hope, longing to depart and be with Christ, which is far better. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in this the hour of deepest sorrow, and point them to Him who alone can comfort them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Union, that a copy be presented to the bereaved parents, and that they be published in the Pittsburgh DAILY GAZETTE and the *United Presbyterian*.

REV. WM. H. KNOX,
JOHN SPRATT,
J. ORR. } Committee.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The "legitimate" from the far west prairies appeared last evening to a house that was crowded to its fullest capacity, standing room not being obtainable. The audience in the lower part of the house seemed there more from idle curiosity than any apparent desire to see legitimate acting. The gallery appeared pleased, and applauded everything most vociferously. To-day at the matinee the troupe will appear, and this evening will close their engagement.

ALEX. AGRICOLA THEATER.—The houses this week, despite other attractions, have been remarkably good. It is accounted for by the fact that the acts and artists that are offered here are always the best in their lines. Everything presented is always pleasing, and nothing remains upon the programme so long as to be considered stale. This afternoon the grand regular Saturday matinee will be given, with a choice programme. This evening there will be a change of bill.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—They hold their own on Penn street, and it is no matter what may go on at other places, this house is sure to have its full quota of attendance. To-day the usual Saturday matinee. This evening several new features.

Cheapest and Best.

No. 95 Smithfield street, (Howard Block), Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny, branch establishments of the Boston Clothing House, are conceded by all to be the cheapest and best places in the city at which to secure fashionable ready made clothing for men, boys and children, and gent's furnishing goods. Notwithstanding the disastrous Boston calamity, the agent, Mr. E. Rossiter, is determined to continue his popular scale of prices, and to keep his stock constantly replenished with the most seasonable attractions. Is is his aim to cultivate the ready made clothing business in this section.

The Arizona Diamonds

Are attracting the attention of ladies of wealth and fashion at 38 Fifth avenue.

Laing and McKallip.

The inclement weather has subjected this firm to extraordinary trouble in keeping up their supply of Anthracite coal, but these troubles have all been overcome, and their stock of the various kinds and grades of coal has been thoroughly replenished. All orders will be furnished and delivered with customary promptitude. The customers of Laing and McKallip need not be told how accommodating and correct they are in all their business transactions. The offices of the firm are at Nos. 347, 411 and 413 Liberty Street.

Well Suited.

Young and old gentlemen who wish to be well suited in any style of garment should patronize Messrs. Hespenhide & Co., No. 50, Sixth street. This house has an established reputation for superior qualities of material used in the garments and suits which compose its stock, and the excellent style and durable manner in which they are made up. Importing largely and having all their goods manufactured by their own hands, and under their own supervision, they are not only enabled to guarantee their work to give satisfaction, but also to sell at most reasonable prices.

Our Young Gents

Are sporting ten thousand dollar Solitaires in their shirt fronts. Sold only at 38 Fifth avenue.

Cheap Vesture.

The attention of those who are in need of clothing, furnishing goods, underwear, &c., is particularly directed to the unusually large and very superior stock now to be found at the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny. The ready made department is stocked with suits, overcoats, &c., for all sizes of men and boys, and the furnishing goods department has many novelties not to be found elsewhere. The House deals strictly on the square.

BREVITIES.

....Allegheny rise.

....It is getting colder.

....The mud for the present is gone.

....Rubenstein again to-night, for the last time.

....The small-pox is reported at Industry, Beaver county.

....The German Band is puzzling the citizens of East Liberty.

....Franklin's birthday passed without a celebration of any kind.

....Chief Clark, of Allegheny, has recovered about one hundred and fifty dollars' worth of stolen jewelry and furs.

....The Allegheny members of the Legislature have now returned home, both houses having adjourned over until Monday.

....The report of the accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad caused considerable excitement in the city last evening.

....The Allegheny Board of Poor Director held their annual meeting last night and reelected the the officers of last year.

....John P. McHendry, Alderman elect in the Second ward, Allegheny, has received his commission and will soon be ready for business.

....To-day the Market Committee and the Sub-Committee of South Side members appointed by the Street Committee, will meet in the City building.

....The Retrenchment and Reform Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Mr. A. C. Hays as Chairman. No other business of importance was transacted.

....The fast train from the East on the Pennsylvania Road arrived at 1:35 this morning, was two hours behind time. In fact trains on all the roads were slow. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago was five hours late.

....Yesterday, Mr. James E. Stevenson, Secretary of the National Insurance Company of Allegheny, paid over $12,695—their loss at the recent fire at the McKeesport Saw Mills. Such prompt action is the secret of the success of the National.

....The cash box of one of the Pleasant Valley cars, containing seven dollars, was stolen last night, while the car was standing on North avenue, Allegheny. The driver was engaged in fixing the harness of the horses when the theft was committed.

....Last evening Mr. Hugh Forrester, baggage master on the Freeport accommodation train, W. P. R. R., was made the recipient of a handsome gold watch, from the employees and patrons of the train. The presentation speech was made by Mr. John Darlington, and the watch was received by John Megraw, Esq., on behalf of Mr. Forrester.

....Some of the citizens of Sharpsburg have expressed their dissatisfaction at the late election on the question of consolidation, and claim that the result published is not a fair index to their feelings on the subject. A petition is now being circulated among the property holders of the borough, to which it is declared that they prefer a union with Allegheny to that of Pittsburgh, before the matter will "pan out" is rather uncertain.

....While at the poultry fair yesterday we saw weighed four cocks, two of which were twelve pounds each, one thirteen pounds and one fourteen pounds. A leviathan turkey on exhibition weighed forty-five pounds. We also saw a game cock and two hens sold for $80, and a bull pup a week old was purchased by a young lady for $20. The very large variety of rare breeds of poultry and birds in the collection, the large numbers of visitors, and the great interest manifested, all betoken the unusual success of the present exhibition.

....General J. B. Steadman, a distinguished Major General in the volunteer service during the rebellion, and lately the office of collector of customs, at New Orleans, under appointment of "round the circle, Andy," has been staying some days at the Central Hotel. It is said of the gallant General that he musters under Democratic banners, otherwise he is a well mannered, and that having been assigned to stump duty during the last campaign, told his audience in his first speech, "that he was not before the people to denounce General Grant; that he believed him honest, and would, on his record, compare favorably with the best Generals of the age, and that for general sewing, fine or coarse, for families or other work, it is *par excellence*, the sewing machine. Easy to manage, light running, seldom getting out of order, durable in material and perfect in finish, the American has claims upon public favor, and in no case has it fallen below what was represented for it.—The general office of the American is at No. 178 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

THE VERDICT.

What is Said of the Firm of S. S. Waters & Co., Liquor Dealers, by their Customers—The Peculiarities of the Stock.

Dealers in liquors, hotel proprietors, saloon keepers, druggists, physicians and private parties who buy their wines and liquors from the great liquor firm of S. S. Waters & Co., No. 23 Diamond Square, all unite in commending the extraordinary accommodations afforded by the house, and the promptness with which orders are furnish. Purity of the liquors is a special feature of the stock at this house. They take particular care and pains to place at the disposal of their patrons unadulterated articles as are truly first class, and in their stock—which is very large, indeed, four floors and an immense cellar being completely packed with pipes, barrels and cases—may be found, of course, only the choice brands and vintages of home and foreign celebrity, and the buyer, however extensive or limited his intended purchases, cannot fail to find it to his profit to visit Messrs. S. S. Waters & Co.

Novelty Carriage Works.

Among the great conveniences and luxuries of this life, may be enumerated a handsome and comfortable conveyance, though it is not always easy to tell just where to obtain such an article. The firm of Messrs. L. J. Richards & Bro., the proprietors of the Novelty Carriage Works, Centre street near Penn, by their experience and enterprise, are enabled to supply this want, and now possess a stock of a carriage which will combine strength and beauty of workmanship, and which at the same time will be furnished on reasonable terms, can be accommodated at the Novelty Works. Carriages, buggies and spring wagons of the same quality are also furnished. A distinctive feature of the works are the perfection back wagons, either with or without tops, and which for beauty and strength, are certainly superior to anything in that line that we have ever before seen.

Wholesale Liquors.

The well known firm of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 87 Second avenue, have now enlarged facilities for the transaction of their increasing business, and are prepared to furnish all persons with the purest and best of old rye whiskies, brandies, wines, gins, &c. The long experience of the firm in this branch of business, gives them great advantage and enables them to offer superior inducements to wholesale purchasers. Among the stock now on hand, is a lot of fine Monongahela from one to four years old, and some old rye made respectively in 1865, '66, '67 and 68. Their stock is large and they guarantee everything to be the "Simon pure article." They invite liquor dealers generally to call in and examine their stock and prices.

To Represent Yourself

As a millionaire, you must wear a diamond pin of the first water. Sold only at 38 Fifth avenue.

Imported Wines,
Fine Champagnes,
Dinner Ales and Porter,
Medicinal Liquors,
Fine old Gins,
Monongahela Whisky,
Irish and Scotch Whiskys,
Imported rums,

and full line of Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, in packages to suit purchasers, at the Importing House of James K. Lanahan & Co. No. 355 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Orders by mail or telegraph are promptly astended to, and shipments are carefully made to all parts of the country.

MERCER COUNTY.

The Fire at Greenville—The Town Nearly Destroyed—Over Thirty Buildings Burned—Loss $80,000.

The Greenville *Advance*, extra, contains the following particulars of the destructive fire which visited that place on Wednesday last:

"Greenville has at last been visited with a terribly destructive fire. On Wednesday evening at ten o'clock, the alarm of fire was sounded through our streets, and flame and smoke began issuing from rear of buildings on the south side of Main street occupied by Stinsons Reznor & Co's. Flour and Feed store and Dry Goods and Millinery establishment of T. J. Brundage, in one of whose establishments the fire originated—no one seems to know which. A brisk south wind was blowing at the time, and the destroying flames spread with astonishing rapidity. The two buildings named, together with all others on the same side of the street between the wholesale grocery house of Achre & Bright on the west, to the Merchants' Block on the east, were entirely consumed as well as everything it the rear of these buildings except two small warehouses, back to the first alley.

"Crossing Main street every building from the Hardware store of Dickey & Boles on the West, to the alley running from Mercer on the East, back to the first Alley, was totally destroyed.

"North of this alley and between it and Shenango street, S. L. Hendrickson's barn and wash house, Mrs. Boles' wash house, Dickey & Boles' tin shop, S. C. Dickey's dwelling, barn, and D. B. Packard's stable were destroyed. North of Shenango street the residence of John E. Hull caught from a flying ember before any other building near to it was on fire, and burned like a tinder box, before much on the second story was saved. From this house the barns of Wm. McMillen caught and were soon in ashes, and here the flames expended their force in this direction and stopped. The Presbyterian church, by vigorous efforts was saved in a slightly damaged condition.

"At half past ten a telegram was sent to Meadville for assistance. At about three o'clock, the Chief Engineer reported with three engines. At this time the wind was blowing briskly from the southwest and threatended to drive the fire through the furniture establishment of John Thompson on Mercer street. The engine commenced playing upon it at once, and in less than twenty minutes had gained a decided victory over it at that point. By 4 P. M. the fire was under control.

A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.

Nettie Whaley, a little six old daughter of John Whaley, met a terrible death on Thursday evening last. She met with two other children, who had been out playing, and becoming cold, went into the house to get warm, taking position in front of a bright fire, when her dress burning in an open coal stove. The others had retired from before the front of the stove, when the clothes of the unfortunate little victim took fire, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Her older sister raised an alarm, but before aid reached them, her clothes had all been burned to ashes, and her body to a charred mass, terrible to behold. In that horrible condition she lived about three hours, when death put an end to her suffering. Mrs. Whaley had gone down street on an errand, and the three children were the only ones in the house at the time.

"The total loss may be stated at thirty-two buildings, viz.: twenty-two stores and shops, six dwellings, one hotel, one office, and two barns, besides some half dozen dwellings on the second story of business houses—an aggregate—goods, furniture, &c., included, of $80,000, on which there is an insurance of about $44,000 leaving a net absolute loss to our citizens of some $53,000. The incidental losses to our business men will be of course heavy, but we have only to say, cheer up. Two years hence more than all our losses will be made up. Let there be a unanimity in bear each others burdens, and all will be well."

The Following Properties to Rent by Cole & Irwin, Nos. 68 and 70, Fifth Avenue, Nalthy Building. Possession April 1st.

NO. 1. OAKLAND.

To let, Residence situate on Bouquet street, within 1½ miles of Court House, and 5 minutes' walk from street railway. Brick House 1½ stories high, with 7 rooms and hall, with 1¾ acres of ground; shade trees, flowers, fruit, &c.; stable and carriage house.

NO. 2. PITTSBURGH.

No. 159 Smithfield st., 12 rooms suitable for living rooms, light manufacturing, or offices, to let as a whole or separate. One of the best locations in the city.

NO. 3. EAST LIBERTY.

Brick and frame house of 7 rooms and hall, stable and carriage house. Large lot. This property is situate on the famous Penn avenue. Desirable location.

NO. 4. BELLEFIELD—14TH WARD.

Frame house 7 rooms and hall, good cellar and walks. ¼ acre of ground, fruit, flowers, &c. Situate on Neville st., within 2 squares of street railway.

NO. 5. TEMPERANCEVILLE.

An elegant country residence, overlooking the two cities, and only ¾ of a mile from the Point ferry. Frame house of 10 rooms and hall, splendid cellar. ¼ acre of ground, with fruit; stabling for horse and carriage; good water, and plenty of shade.

NO. 6. EAST LIBERTY.

Frame house, seven rooms and hall. Large lot, 80 by 200, with fruit, walks, &c. Situate on River avenue, 4 minutes' walk